The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 9. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1897. NO. 34

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 17, 1897.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.29	4.30	7.00	8.30	12 25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	.....	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	10.55	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.07	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	11.10	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	11.24	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	11.44	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	11.53	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.01	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	12.14	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	12.18	12.57	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	12.37	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	12.57	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	1.12	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	1.17	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	1.22	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.32	1.37	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 21	11.47	1.50	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	2 14	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	2.20	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	2.37	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	2.55	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	5.50	7.00	7.00	11.30	2.00
	p	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5 30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		.....	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....		7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....		7.30	11.52	2.25	6.20	9.19
Tyrone		7.48	12.03	2.43	6 37	9.33
Birmingham		7.53	g	2.48	6.42	
Petersburg		8.17		3.13	7.06	
Huntingdon....5.30		8.30	12.35	3.28	7.20	10.12
Mapleton. 5.41		8.47		3.45	7.35	
Mt. Union.....5.50		8.53		3.52	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...5.55		8.58		3.58	7.46	
McVeytown....6.12		9.15		4.20	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....6.32		9.35	1.33	4.45	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....6.51		9.55	1.50	5.10	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....6.56		9.59		5.15	8.52	
Thompsontown7.12		10.14		5.33	9.07	
Millerstown. ...7.21		10.22		5.43	9.16	
Newport 7.30		10.32		5.54	9.26	
Duncannon.....7.57		10.54		6.23	9.50	
Marysville 8.14		11.07		6.41	10.04	
Rockville. 8.18		11.12		6.47	10.08	
Harrisburg.....8.30		11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.30, Altoona 6.50, Tyrone 7.12, Huntingdon 7.44, Harrisburg 10.00 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Baltimore.....		12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington..		1.25	*4.10				
Phila.....12.17		12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15	4.30	4.30
New York 2.43		2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53	7.33	7.33

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m,, Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6,00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.35, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Schedule in effect Nov. 16, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No. 2	NORTH. Mail, No. 3	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a. m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	2 02
1 24	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 49
1 36	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 26
2 04	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 57
2 12	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 50
2 24	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 38
2 39	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 13
2 55	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 58
3 05	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 50
3 26	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 30
p. m.	a. m.	p.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap Stair A Goshorn L	9 25	5 30

All trains run daily except Sunday.
* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

STATE POLITICS.

Plain Facts Regarding Rumored Deals For the Future.

QUAY MEN INDEPENDENT.

Ringing Statement From Senator Durham, of Philadelphia.

HE SAYS HE IS IN NO DICKERS.

Congressman Stone, of Allegheny, Also Gives Out an Interview Defining His Position—Some Reasons Why Dr. Swallow Will Not Be an Important Factor in the Race Next Year. Other Political News.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, Nov. 15.—The political atmosphere in the state of Pennsylvania is beginning to clear up to a considerable degree, and out of the mists and rumors of the past ten days the leaders of the various elements of the Republican party are beginning to see better and are obtaining a more accurate knowledge of just where they stand.

The fact that Senator Quay met David Martin and Chris Magee just before election for the sole purpose of unifying the organization in order to get out as large a party vote as possible caused much comment, and was approved by some and denounced by others, but misconstrued by a very large proportion of both the people and the active workers. Now that matters have calmed down somewhat all hands are beginning to look upon these incidents of political life in a more reasonable and practical manner. Those who have a knowledge of the inner workings of the organization have learned from sources that cannot be doubted that there have been no deals, slates or arrangements of any character in either local or state politics.

* * *

The attitude of several of the most conspicuous Quay men in both Philadelphia and Pittsburg, as well as throughout the state, proves the truth of this assertion. For instance, it was very generally reported in Philadelphia, and believed by many well meaning persons, that Senator Quay had made actual and tangible terms with David Martin, and that State Senator Durham, who has been one of his most valuable friends and allies in the Quaker City, had been deserted and left out in the cold. As a proof of this it was asserted that Senator Quay had concluded a political bargain with Mr. Martin, by which William J. Roney, who is Martin's brother-in-law, was to be unanimously renominated for the position of receiver of taxes. There is no truth whatever in this. Senator Quay has personally denied the story, and Mr. Martin admits that there is no justification for the yarn. To make proof more conclusive still, Senator Durham comes out with a public statement that there has been no deal, and that there will be no deal. More than this, he is now preparing to wage an aggressive campaign against the nomination of Mr. Roney. Senator Quay is well aware of this, and the fact that he has not attempted to interfere in the slightest degree with Mr. Durham's local plans would seem to make it certain that there had been no Quay-Martin compact in Philadelphia.

* * *

In this connection it is quite interesting to note the exact position of Mr. Durham in this matter. He represents the young element in the party who are opposed to offensive bossism, and who have used their best endeavors to create a healthier tone in the local political organization. When he was asked if there was a deal of any character he said that as far as he knew there was nothing substantial in the rumor of deals that had been agitating the politicians of the Quaker City. He added to this:

"You can say, however, that if such a deal were made I would not be a party to it. More than that, it is not in the power of any person or persons, high or low, to make any political bargains for me. I stand where I have stood for the last three years—in favor of cleaner politics and better city government. I am for honesty and manliness in politics, and I do not believe the people of Philadelphia will ever get either from the few men who have been and are now running the Republican city organization for their own personal profit and political advancement."

"How do you regard the meeting between Senator Quay and David Martin?"

"I am not responsible for Senator Quay, and do not pretend to explain his actions. I intend to stand by my friends who have so loyally stood by me, and I will do this regardless of what others may do."

"You are credited with opposing the lease of the gas works?"

"That is true. I was against it because I believed it was a steal. I never pretended to have a monopoly of virtue, but there is a limit to the patience of the people, and I think it is going to be reached pretty soon. If this thing keeps up there will be a lively time in this town. It is within the power of the people to change the existing order of things whenever they choose to do so. Treachery, lying and deceit may be successful for awhile, but they won't last forever. I have mapped out my policy, and that policy is to stand by that element of the Republicans of Philadelphia who are uncompromisingly in favor of better government and clean politics. I propose to stand by them until they are victorious and it is made possible for self respecting people to go along with the Republican organization."

* * *

What is true of Mr. Durham in the city is equally true of the loyal and consistent Quay leaders throughout the state. A great many misinformed persons have loudly proclaimed that Senator Quay had slated Peter A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia, as the Republican candidate for governor, and that such worthy men as General Frank Reeder, Congressman Hicks, Charles W. Stone, Congressman Connell and William A. Stone were all to receive orders to quit the field and give Mr. Widener a clear track for the nomination for the seat now occupied by Daniel H. Hastings. Congressman Stone has been in Philadelphia during the past few days and he has had no hesitation in declaring his belief that the stories are without foundation. In doing this he has given out a brief statement which has the ring of manliness and sincerity about it. Colonel Stone said:

"I came here from Washington, where I went to visit my family. I am well satisfied with the present status of my campaign for governor, and I believe that I will win. I am making my campaign solely on my own merits, without any promise of support from any faction in the Republican party, but I hope that all Republicans will be for me.

"I am keeping strictly in the middle of the road," continued Mr. Stone, "and I am paying no attention to rumored deals and slates, making my appeal direct to the people of the state, well knowing that the matter is entirely in their hands. I will be a candidate until the votes are counted in the convention. Under no circumstance will I withdraw from the fight until it is over."

Mr. Stone's friends assert that he has developed no little strength in Allegheny county. While Magee and Flinn have been enabled in the factional fights of the last two years to control a majority of state delegates from Allegheny, the Stone followers say that their choice for governor will undoubtedly turn the tables on Magee and Flinn. Many of Pittsburg's Municipal Leaguers are supporting Mr. Stone's candidacy, and so are the business men.

It is pointed out by Mr. Stone's supporters that he has other sources of strength. For years he has fought in congress for restricted immigration. In the next congress he hopes to pass such a bill that will meet with President McKinley's views. A bill restricting immigration, of which Mr. Stone was the author, passed congress last year, but it was vetoed by President Cleveland.

Mr. Stone's fight for restricted immigration has won for him in his gubernatorial canvass, so it is stated, the support of the patriotic orders of Pennsylvania. Then, too, the labor organizations would like to see him governor.

* * *

Without desiring to detract in the slightest degree from the laudable ambition of any man to become an aspirant for the highest office in the gift of the citizens of the commonwealth, it must be said in all candor and sincerity that Mr. Widener is the least desirable of any of the candidates that have yet been mentioned for the governorship. He is a man of force and ability, but he is intensely unpopular in his own city, and this is a weakness in a candidate for a high office that cannot be wisely overlooked by the delegates who will have the power of naming the nominee of the party. The Republican candidate for the chief magistracy of the Keystone state next year will have to be a man who is strong with the rank and file of the people, and even the best friends of Mr. Widener will not claim this distinction for their candidate. He is best known to the citizens of Philadelphia as a Traction magnate and the head and front of an offensive street car monopoly.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, which is generally recognized as the leading Republican newspaper in Pennsylvania, has said in the most positive terms within the last five days that if Mr. Widener were nominated for the governorship he could not be elected. These facts are known to the party leaders. They speak volumes, and can be taken as a most emphatic denial of the story that Senator Quay had been foolish enough to slate Mr. Widener for the nomination.

There has been a good deal of unnecessary jubilation over the size and character of the Swallow vote in the last election. Some of his over zealous friends have already nominated him for governor, and the Harrisburg parson has accepted the nomination with alacrity. His warmest supporter in Philadelphia is Banker Wharton Barker, who is now engaged in mapping out the preliminary steps that are intended to pave the way for his nomination as governor.

Mr. Barker is an enthusiast in politics, but his public career has not been marked heretofore with any notable or brilliant successes. On the contrary, his political pathway has been strewn with failures and defeats. Mr. Barker is and has been a zealous Bryan man, and is recognized as the foremost champion of free silver in this part of the United States. Another of Dr. Swallow's supporters in Philadelphia is Wayne MacVeagh, who was the United States minister to Italy under the Cleveland administration. Mr. MacVeagh was formerly a Republican, but left the party of his fathers because of its determined stand in favor of a protective tariff on American industries. He deserted in the heat of a national campaign and took the stump in favor of Cleveland and free trade.

It will be seen, therefore, that if Dr. Swallow becomes a candidate for governor it will be upon the platform of free silver and free trade, two issues that never have been and never can be successful in Pennsylvania. It is no idle prediction to say that if he is in the field next year he will not poll one-half of the vote he received at the late election. T. M. A.

The Greatest Discovery Yet.

W. M. Repine, editor Tiskilwa, Ill., "Chief," says: "We won't keep house without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Experimented with many others, but never got the true remedy until we used Dr. King's New Discovery, No other remedy can take its place in our home, as in it we have a certain and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, etc." It is idle to experiment with other remedies, even if they are urged on you as just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery. They are not as good, because this remedy has a record of cures and besides is guaranteed. It never fails to satisfy. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

Twenty-Six in One Family.

From the Baltimore American.

It is doubtful whether another county in the state can equal Worcester in the size of a family. Near Bridgeville lives a colored family consisting of Aaron Quail, his wife, and twenty-four children. Twenty-three years ago Quail married Martha Ann Rogers, and twenty-four children were born. One child died. There were three sets of twins. Two years ago his wife died, and one year later Quail married again. One child is the result of that union. When the meals are served two tables are used, fourteen sitting at one and twelve at the other, to avoid the unlucky thirteen.

J. C. Berry, one of the best known citizens of Spencer, Mo., testifies that he cured himself of the worst kind of piles by using a few boxes of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. He had been troubled with piles for over thirty years and had used many different kinds of so-called cures; but DeWitt's was the one that did the work and he will verify this statement if anyone wishes to write him. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

It is not generally known that roasted coffee acts as a valuable disinfectant. The best mode is to dry the raw bean, pound it in a mortar and then roast the powder on a moderately heated iron plate until it is of a dark brown tint. Sprinkle it in sinks or expose it on a plate in any room to be purified.

You can't cure consumption but you can avoid it and cure every other form of throat or lung trouble by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

You can't afford to risk your life by allowing a cold to develop into pneumonia or consumption. Instant relief and a certain cure are afforded by One Minute Cough Cure. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

A VANISHING TYPE.

Gradual Disappearance of the Old-Fashioned Philadelphia Quaker.

Only lately have Philadelphians begun to realize and reflect upon the disappearance of the Quakers as we know them; only lately has it been brought home to us that a gradual obliteration of the old uncompromising orthodoxy has set in, which means the ultimate absorption of the sect. Even now, rare as is the old garb on the streets where it was such a common sight not so many years ago, the assertion that the society is diminishing would meet with doubt and hesitation. We are so familiar with the Quaker, he is so necessary and potent a type in Philadelphia that we would not accept the warrant even of statistics; yet, now that the visible limit has been reached, what can we do but awake to the change? We see few broad-brimmed hats and drab bonnets where we once saw many; of those who wear them are old and trembling. If there are young Quakers, how are we to recognize them? Not by their dress at any rate, except in so far as mainness of cut and sobriety of color still rule the taste of Friends, whether wealthy or in moderate circumstance; the distinctive costume is being laid aside with many of the distinctive customs. And why? Because the society is losing its control over its younger members? Because its rigid rules no longer suffice to hold in check the human spirit, with its unconquerable love of freedom? This is the common explanation and the one desire by those who love romance.

—From the Lone Star State comes the following letter, written by W. F. Gass, editor of the Mt. Vernon, (Tex.) *Herald:* "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in my family for the past year, and find it the best remedy for colic and diarrhœa that I have ever tried. Its effects are instantaneous and satisfactory, and I cheerfully recommend it, especially for cramp colic and diarrhœa. Indeed, we shall try and keep a bottle of it on our medicine shelf as long as we keep house." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Ironical Ifs.

If there is nothing in a man opportunity never fails him.

If beauty was taxable there would be no delinquents among the fair sex.

If your wife had it to do over again the chances are she would never marry you.

If some men had to work in order to obtain a living they wouldn't live very long.

If women are ever elected to congress there will be more than one speaker of the house.

If the shoe fits wear it—unless you are a woman, then of course, you will want a size or two smaller.

If the wife could make biscuits like her husband's mother used to make and the husband would buy his wife clothes like her father used to buy, few marriages would be failures.

—It often happens that the doctor is out of town when most needed. The two year old daughter of J. Y. Schenck, of Caddo, Ind. Ter., was threatened with croup, he writes. "My wife insisted that I go for the doctor at once; but as he was out of town, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy which relieved the child immediately." A bottle of that remedy in the house will often save the expense of a doctor's bill, besides the anxiety always occasioned by serious sickness. When it is given as soon as the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. Thousands of mothers always keep it in their homes. The 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

Disfigurement for life by burns or scalds may be avoided by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great remedy for piles and for all kinds of sores and skin troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

THE FLIGHT OF THE YEARS.

When one by one the silent stately years
Glide like pale ghosts beyond our yearning sight,
Vainly we stretch our arms to stay their flight,
So soon, so swift, they pass to endless night!
We hardly learn to name them,
To praise them or to flame them,
To know their shadowy faces,
Ere we see their empty places!
Only once the glad spring greets them,
Only once fair summer meets them,
Only once the autumn glory
Tells for them its mystic story.
Only once the winter hoary
Wears for them its robes of light!
Years leave their work half done; like men, alas!
With sheaves ungathered to their graves they pass
And are forgotten. What they strive to do
Lives for a while in memory of a few,
Then over all Oblivion's waters flow—
The years are buried in the long ago!

—Julia C. R. Dorr.

JERRY'S CHOICE.

BY WILL S. GRIDLEY.

"Now, see here, Jerry," exclamed Farmer Johnson to his man of all work, "ye needn't git oneasy jest because old Podgers hez offered ye a dollar a month more'n I'm payin' ye. I reckon I've got about ez much money an' kin afford to pay ye about ez much ez Podgers kin or mebbe a little more.

"Ye'r' a fust-class worker, Jerry, I'll admit that, an' I don't want ye to be gettin' dissatisfied or thinkin' of diggin' out, so I'll make a bargain with ye right now before we go any further. If ye stick to me an' work ez well ez ye've bin workin' right along fer the next two years, I'll pay ye the same as Podgers offered ye, an' at the end of the two years I'll give ye the best critter on the place. Yes, siree, Jerry, ye kin take yer pick of ary critter on the hull place, from a sheep up to a horse, or even a gi-raffe or elephant, if I happen to have one of 'em on hand when it comes time to take yer choice.

"What d'ye say to that, Jerry? Is it a bargain?"

"I'll do it," answered Jerry Brant, quietly, "and there's my hand to bind the bargain."

"That's the way to talk; that's jest what I wanted to hear," exclaimed Farmer Johnson, grasping Jerry's extended palm and giving it a hearty shake. "Now that biz'ness is settled satisfactory to all hands an' we kin pitch into the work with clear consciences."

No further mention was made of the bargain between Jerry and his emplyer until they were seated at the dinner table, later in the day, and then Mr. Johnson, with a merry twinkle in his eyes, glanced across the table at his better fraction and said:

"Well, mother, I had to dischage Jerry an' hire him over agin today."

"You seem to be in very good humor about it, so I judge the difference couldn't have been very serious," commented Mrs. Johnson, who used to be a schoolma'am before she married, and therefore did not handle the United States dialect with the offhand familiarity of her husband.

"Serious? Ye kin bet it is!" ejaculated Mr. Johnson. "Why, I've got to pay him $1 a month more'n I did before, an' at the end of two years, if he stays right along, he's to have his pick out of the critters on the place to take along with him and keep fer his own. I expect he'll take a horse, but I can't help it. I wasn't goin'ter let old Podgers hire him away from me, an' then go around chucklin' over it behind my back for the next six months."

"Mr. Podgers made an attempt to hire him, did he?"

"Yes, an' a purty nervy attempt at that. Offered him $1 more a month, but I settled the matter in a hurry by pilin' the best critter on the place on top of that. But if he stays the hull two years I reckon he'll earn it—eh, Jerry?"

Jerry blushed, and answered that he would do his best.

"Didn't you exempt my pony, papa? I really can't think of allowing Mr. Brant to run off with that, even if he does earn it!" exclaimed Farmer Johnson's pretty 18-year-old daughter, May, with a sidelong glance of admiration at Jerry's broad shoulders and manly features.

"Oh, Jerry wouldn't be mean enough to take the pony, I guess," interposed her father.

"No," said Jerry, "I don't want the pony—unless the rider goes with it," he added, sotto voce.

"Eh, what's that?" demanded Mr. Johnson. "Unless what? I didn't ketch the tail end of that remark, exactly."

Jerry's face turned crimson, and he was about to repeat his remark, when the quick-witted young lady came to the rescue.

"Mr. Brant"—she always called him by that title, because she considered it more becoming and dignified than Jerry—"Mr. Brant says he doesn't want the pony unless the bridle goes with it, I believe," she explained ingenuously.

"Huh! I reckon a halter is all he'll get with her if he takes that pony. There wa'n't anything in the writin's about throwin' in a bridle," said Farmer Johnson.

"You needn't worry, father. I think Mr. Brant will be generous enough to spare me my pony," said May, reassuringly.

"Yes, you may keep your pony," agreed Jerry, with an undisguised glance of admiration at the pretty face opposite him.

May's eyes fell before his, but not until they had flashed back a look that caused his heart to beat high with hope.

The fact of the matter was that stalwart, good-looking Jerry had long admired his employer's handsome and accomplished daughter, but today was the first time he had dared to let her know it, either by look or speech.

After that, however, their acquaintance rapidly ripened. and a few weeks later Jerry surprised Mr. Johnson by asking for the hand of his daughter in marriage.

Mr. Johnson was engaged in the pastoral occupation of milking a cow at the moment this question was sprung upon him, and he nearly fell off the stool in astonishment.

"Want to marry my darter, May?" he gasped. "I guess not, young man! Not if the court knows itself. I've bin edyercatin' her fer suthin' higher than marryin' her father's hired man."

"Oh, if that is the only objection, it can easily be removed," interposed Jerry. "I don't expect to remain anybody's hired man after my two years are up. I believe I told you when I came here that I had just graduated from college, and intended to make the pursuit of agriculture my life business, instead of going into medicine or law, or any other of the already overcrowded professions. I believe a man with brains can put them to as good use and make as much money in farming as in anything else, and I propose to prove it. I am studying the practical side of the business now, and at the end of my two years I propose to go west and buy a ranch and strike out for myself. As far as education is concerned, I don't think I shall ever give your daughter occasion to be ashamed of me, and as to supporting her comfortably and in becoming style, I believe I shall be abundantly able to do so, and—

"Can't help that, Jerry!" broke in Mr. Johnson. "I hain't gointer have ye luggin' May off jest because ye two young folks imagine ye'r in love. A woman is a mighty queer an' onsartin sort of critter, anyhow, as ye'll find out soon enough when ye git hooked up in double harness fer life with one of 'em, an' if I was in yer place I wouldn't be in any hurry 'bout takin' a yoke of that kind on my shoulders.

"Anyhow, if ye insist on gittin' married in spite of my warnin' ye'll hafter pick out some other pardner besides the one ye've got yer eyes sot on at present. My darter is goin' back to college next week to finish up her edyercation, an' when she gits through her schoolin' it will be plenty time enough fer her to commence thinkin' 'bout the men. She'll forgit ye by that time fast enough, so ye might as well give up all hope right now of ever gittin' her. I like ye well enough other ways, Jerry, but I don't care fer ye in the role of son-in-law. There, now, ye've got yer answer fair an' square, an' ef ye want to stay an' work out the balance of yer time, we'll drop the love bizness right here, an' I'll treat ye as well as ever; but if ye don't care to stay under the circumstances it is all right, an' I shan't blame ye any fer going. Now, which is it to be, Jerry, stay or quit?"

"I'll stay," said Jerry, quietly.

And stay he did performing his duties as conscientiously and thoroughly as ever, although the farm life suddenly grew sordid and dull when May went back to her college studies.

The months rolled swiftly around, however, as months have a habit of doing, until eighteen of them had been crossed off the calendar of time. Then May, as bright and winsome as of old, came home with her dimples and diploma, and, though he did not even dare to look his admiration, Jerry was straightway transported to paradise.

Jerry's term of service finally expired, and he regretfully announced that the time had come for him to strike out for himself.

"That's so, Jerry," said Farmer Johnson. "I had clean forgot 'bout yer two years bein' up today. Waal, I'll look over accounts an' settle up with ye after dinner, an' in the meantime ye kin be lookin' round an' sorter makin' up yer mind which one of the critters on the place ye want. I believe ye was to take yer choice when ye quit."

"Well," said Jerry, promptly, "it won't take me long to make up my mind."

Here he stepped quickly across the room to where May was gazing disconsolately from the window, and whispered a question in her ear. For an instant her eyes met his; then she rose, with a smile, placed her hand confidingly in his, and together they faced her father.

"This is my first and only choice," exclaimed Jerry, with a ring of mingled pride and triumph in his tones.

"But ye can't do that—'taint in the agreement, I said critter, not wimmen folks; an' I hain't gointer allow no such——"

"Just a moment, if you please, Mr. Johnson," interrupted Jerry Brant, drawing himself erect, with proudly flashing eyes, and still retaining May's hand. "Haven't I heard you allude to the women as queer critters, consarned critters, plaguey crittres and I don't know how many other kinds of critters, during the past two years and upward that I have been with you?"

"Yes, I s'pose ye have," acknowledged Mr. Johnson, "but—er——"

"All right, sir," interposed Jerry, briskly. "You promised me the best 'critter' on the place, and this is the one I want—and the only one."

Farmer Johnson gazed at the handsome and smiling young couple before him in a half-indulgent sort of way for a moment; and then the latter feeling got the better of the struggle and he quietly remarked:

"Waal, a bargain is a bargain, an' I s'pose I'll hafter keep my word; but I say, young man," and Mr. Johnson's eyes twinkled mischievously, "don't ye think ye sorter missed yer vocation, not bein' a lawyer instead of a farmer?"—Chicago Record.

PROGRESS AMONG THE INDIANS.

Learning to Farm—Congressman Curtis Has Indian Blood.

"Remarkable progress has been made among the Indian tribes in the territory since I visited them six years ago," remarked Congressman Charles Curtis. Mr. Curtis visited the Kansas, Osage and Pawnee Indians for the purpose of securing information that will be valuable to his committee in Congress—the House committee on Indian affairs—next winter. Incidentally, he visited some of his relatives in that country.

"The Indians," he said, "are learning to farm, though, of course, many of them rent their farms of white men. I found corn that will run as high as sixty-five bushel to the acre on farms cultivated by Indians or halfbreeds.

"Those who rent their farms to white men make good money. They get $2 an acre for the land cultivated, and usually reserve part of their farms for their own use.

"In general, I found conditions among the Indians improving, and I am glad of it."

"As is well known in Kansas, Curtis has Indian blood in his veins, and takes a lively interest in improving the condition of the Indians generally He has an uncle and second cousin in the Indian Territory who are half-blood Indians, and are famous ranchmen. They are known as "Big Louis" and "Little Louis." Both are Papaus, an old French family. "Big Louis" is a brother of the congressman's mother, and a man of wealth and influence among his people. "Little Louis" is a cousin of "Big Louis." They are about the same age, and when they were boys one grew much faster than the other; hence their designation, "big" and "little." Finally "Big Louis" stopped growing, but "Little Louis kept on, and now is the larger, and weighs two hundred and sixty pounds, while "Big Louis" needs an overcoat to make him weigh a full two hundred. Mr. Curtis visited both. "Big Louis" has a dancing pavilion, modelled after one he saw at an eastern seaside resort. Every Friday night he gives a dance, and hundreds of people attend it. He has a lemonade and cigar stand in connection with it, and entertains as well as the best of the experts in this line.—Kansas City Star.

Captain Landais.

History tells us nothing of Captain Landais, except that he was a Frenchman, whose bad temper had led to his discharge from the French navy, and who, at the time he was placed in command of the Alliance, was so unpopular that it was difficult to get Americans to serve under him. Captain Landais showed great jealousy of Jones in regard to his leadership in the squadron against Great Britain, and had shown insubordination and even a mutinous spirit. In the famous battle, while the Richard, lashed to the Serapis, was pouring deadly shot into the enemy's vessel, the Alliance, Captain Landais, approached, and, sailing around the struggling combatants, delivered several broadsides in such a way as to injure both vessels equally. On board the Richard eleven men were thus killed and an officer mortally wounded. The opinion generally prevailed afterwards that Landais fired into the Richard for the purpose of killing Jones and compelling his vessel to surrender, in order that he (Landais) might retake her, together with the Serapis, and get all the honor of the victory.—Atlanta Constitution.

Old Coins Melted Up.

The United States treasury is retaining all the United States coins received in the ordinary course of business bearing the figure of liberty seated. These coins are sent to the mint to be melted up. Over $3,000,000 worth in subsidiary coinage has been melted and recoined during the past year. Of course the new dies are used. This is but a drop in the bucket to the mass of old silver which is still in circulation.—Harper's Round Table.

The largest number of tracks in any German railway passenger station is at Frankfurt—21—Munich coming next with 16.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

In a recent test of floor material the most durable turned out to be a tile made of rubber. An English earthen tile comes next. Vermont marble, flagstone, granolith, marble mosaic, pine, oak, Oregon pine and teak come in the order named.

Putrefactive bacteria, once gaining access to the honsehold refrigerator, live and contaminate meat, butter, milk and other foods kept therein. Wash and scald refrigerators often. A butcher's refrigerator may become so contaminated as to taint his meats and lose him customers.

Although the possibilities of the production of aniline dyes from coal tar are by no means fully developed, according to chemists, it has already yielded sixteen shades of blue, sixteen yellow tints, twelve orange tints, nine shades of violet, and over two score other colors, shades, and tints.

The expedition of the Sydney geographical society, under Professor David, to the Ellice islands, between the Gilbert islands and the Fiji islands, northeast of Australia, has obtained evidence confirming the theory of Darwin as to formation of coral islands. Diamond drilling in coral to the depth of 557 feet failed to reach bottom.

Sea water is suggested by the American Druggist as the best possible disinfectant for use in street sprinkling, because all chemicals are either too expensive or dangerous. The organic dust of the streets is one of the most potent factors in the spread of disease in cities. While the use of water settles the dust, it also converts it into the most favorable sort of culture ground for the development of all kinds of bacteria. Salt water, if used, would remedy that danger.

Great contraction incident to cooling has always made the production of sound aluminium castings well-nigh impossible. This trouble is now remedied by adding a gram of phosphorus to a kilo of the molten metal, but that makes the castings too brittle for rolling. So to secure ingots fit for rolling rape oil is now used in treating the molten metal as soon as it is run into crucibles and while the process of contraction continues, with the result of a metal that is fairly ductive and malleable.

Many of the violent changes which occur under the surface of the sea, as Professor John Milne has recently shown, produce effects that are distinctly and sometimes disastrously felt on the land. Wherever a profound cavity exists in the bed of the ocean near the land, and wherever the border of a continent slopes off into a deep sea, great slides are apt to occur, and these often cause earthquakes. In Japan, Mr. Milne says, a large number of earthquakes came from the deep sea off the mouth of the Tonegawa, the largest of the Japanese rivers. The river brings down alluvial detritus, which is deposited on the brink of a deep hollow in the ocean, and from time to time the accumulated deposit slides into the depths, shaking not only the sea bottom, but the adjacent land.

How Cents Are Coined.

When the copper sheets ready for stamping reach the Philadelphia mint, where all our minor coins are made, each one is tested to see that the alloy is in the right proportion. Thence they pass directly to the coining room. Here the sheets are cut into strips, from which the round blanks, called "planchets," are punched, and these are run directly through the stamping machines, where they receive the impressions from the dies.

The stamping machine consists of a heavy cast-iron arch above a small round table, at which the operator sits. A nearly round brass plate, called a "triangle," is fastened by a "knee" joint to the lever of the arch. This triangle holds the die, which is forced down on the blanks and leaves the impression. The brass blanks or "planchets" drop through a hollow tube upon feeders, which carry them beneath the dies. Any imperfect pieces are rejected by the women operators, who acquire wonderful dexterity in detecting them.

From the stamp the coins go to an automatic weighing machine. This intelligent piece of mechanism, a German invention, perfected by a former director of the mint, throws out all pieces that are above or below the required weight, and an electric alarm attached to it warns the operator in case two coins try to pass into the receptacle at once. The pieces of correct weight pass on to the counting-room, and the others are sent back to be recast.—Washington Star.

Cure for Sleep Walking.

Lady Visitor (at office of eminent physician)—I have called, doctor, to ask if there is any cure for sleep walking. I have had the habit for years and lately it has become worse.

Dr. Highprice—It can be cured, madam. Take this prescription and have it made up at Colde, Steele & Co.'s.

"Colde, Steele & Co.'s? Why, that is not a chemist's, but an ironmonger's."

"Yes, madam. The prescription calls for a paper of tacks. Dose—two tablespoonfuls scattered about the floor before retiring."—Tit-Bits.

BEYOND.

Oh, the heart burnings!
And yet we cling to life and fain would be
One of the mass of struggling souls
Borne on the tide of grief and pain
Out to the widening sea.

That sea of death—
Beyond its dark, sad, silent depths
We see a far-off shore,
A glistening beach o'erstrewn with wondrous shells,
Whose names are Joy and Peace and Love.
And we may gather these,
If on our journey there we keep our hearts but true.

—Detroit Free Press.

HUMOROUS.

Perseverance has very little time to admire itself.

If pigs had a family tree it would surely be well rooted.

Gamblers are often no more than chance acquaintances.

"What does young Spiggott do for a living?" "Breathe."

Everybody loves a lover—with the possible exception of the old man and the dog.

Boarders are apt to have liver complaint when it is served to them seven times a week.

Never fail to rejoice at your friend's good fortune—he may be able to do something for you.

Ella—How do you like the fit of my new jacket? Hattie—Fit! Why, it's more like a convulsion.

"Stays downtown every evening till midnight? Why, I thought he was a model husband!" "He is—'97 model."

Friend—What sort of luck did you have in Wall street? Ex-Operator—Fair; I got away with some of my money.

The guest who fails to tip for three successive meals will notice the waiter's thumb in his soup. This is a rule of the union.

Restful Ways—I take everything that comes my way. Second Story Bill—So do I; and when they don't come I go after them.

Tommy (whose questions had been legion)—Pa, where did Adam get the names for all the animals? Father (absently) — From the dictionary, of course.

"Hannah," said the mistress, "you can take that brown serge dress of mine and put it in soak." "Yes'm," said Hannah; "who's your favorite pawnbroker?"

He—Miss Roseleaf's complexion is very delicate. She (without the least touch of malice, of course)—Very; I've known a single application of soap and water to ruin it.

"They tell me, Grimly, that your daughter sings with great expression?" "Greatest expression you ever saw. Her own mother can't recognize her face when she's singing at her best."

Mrs. Henry Peck—Bah! I only married you because I pitied you when nobody else thought anything about you. Mr. Henry Peck—(wearily)—Ah, well, my dear, everybody pities me now!

Little Teddie—Did our baby come right to us from heaven? His Mamma—Yes, darling; right straight down. Little Teddie—I guess he must 'a' lit on his feet, an' that's what makes him so bow-legged.

Hostess (to our Pet Author, who has just spent a happy couple of hours describing his works)—Goodby, dear Mr. Ego-Smith. Come again soon. We promise not to mention your books. You must be so tired!

An old lady, walking with her two grown daughters on a moonlight night, displayed her knowledge of astronomy by pointing heavenward, and exclaiming, "Oh! my dears, do look at them beautiful stars, Juniper and March."

Stephen—But, Uncle John, whom do you mean when you speak of the "best citizens?" Uncle John—Well, there is myself, for instance, and—and—and—I presume there are others, but they do not come to mind just at this moment.

Refusing a King.

His Majesty the King of Tonga, a native kingdom on the east coast of Africa, is in search of a wife. For the past two years he has been despatching offers to various eastern princesses, and it is said that he at one time aspired to the hand of the beautiful Hawaiian princess, but Her Royal Highness did not even answer His Majesty's letter. Then he sought the hand of a lady of high rank in Samoa, but with no success. After this the disappointed potentate turned his attentions to the Fiji Islands for a fitting mate to share the glories of the Tonga throne. But the princess of Fiji declined the honor. His Majaesty is still, therefore, available.

Laughing Is Useful.

An English scientist, Dr. H. Campbell, has come to the conclusion that laughing is one of the most useful of muscular exercises. It induces people to expel the most of the air from the lungs and fill them up again to the brim, which, under ordinary circumstances, they seldom do, as few are aware that deep breathing is the best of all tonics.

Insurance against accident and sickness is made compulsory upon all citizens of Switzerland.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SABBATH DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

God Among the Stars—Our Own World the Smallest of Them All, Was Selected as the Theatre For Sin and Sorrow as an Awful Example to Others.

TEXT: "It is He that buildeth His stories in the heaven."—Amos, ix., 6.

This is first-rate poetry from Amos, the herdsman. While guarding his flocks at night, he got watching the heavens. He saw stars above stars, and the universe seemed to him like a great mansion many stories high, silver room above silver room, silver pillars besides silver pillars, and windows of silver and doors of silver, and turrets and domes of silver rising into the immensities, and the prophet's sanctified imagination walks through that great silver palace of the universe, through the first story, through the second story, through the third story, through the twentieth story, through the hundredth story, through the thousandth story, and realizing that God is the architect and carpenter and mason of all that upheaved splendor, he cries out in the words of the text, "It is He that buildeth His stories in the heaven."

The fact is that we have all spent too much time on one story of the great mansion of God's universe. We need occasionally to go upstairs or downstairs in this mansion; downstairs, and in the cellar study the rocks, or upstairs and see God in some of the higher stories, and learn the meaning of the text when it says: "It is He that buildeth His stories in the heaven."

"Astronomy was born in Chaldea. Its mother was Astrology, or the science of foretelling events by juxtaposition of stars. The Orientals, living much out of doors and in a very clear atmosphere, through which the stars shone especially lustrous, got the habit of studying the night heavens. In the hot seasons caravans journeyed chiefly at night, and that gave travelers much opportunity of stellar information. On the first page of the Bible the sun and moon and stars roll in. The sun, a body nearly three million miles in circumference and more than twelve thousand times as large as our earth; the moon, more than two thousand miles in diameter. But God is used to doing things on such an omnipotent scale that he takes only one verse to tell of this solar and lunar manufacture. Yea, in three words all the other worlds are thrown in. The record says, "The stars also." It takes whole pages for a man to extol the making of a telescope or microscope or a magnetic telegraph or a threshing machine, or to describe a fine painting or statue, but it was so easy for God to hang the celestial upholstery that the story is compassed in one verse: 'God made two great lights, the greater light to rule the day and the lesser light to rule the night. The stars also!' Astronomers have been trying to call the roll of them ever since, and they have counted multitudes of them passing in review before the observatories built at vast expense, and the size and number of those heavenly bodies have taxed to the utmost the scientists of all ages.

But God finishes all He has to say about them in three words, "The stars also!" That is Mars, with its more than fifty-five million square miles, and Venus, with its more than one hundred and ninety-one millione square miles, and Saturn, with its more than nineteen billion square miles, and Jupiter, with its more than twenty-four billion square miles, and all the planets of our system of more than seventy-eight billion square miles, and these stars of our system, when compared with the stars of the other systems, as a handful of sand compared with all the Rocky Mountains and all the Alps. "The stars also!" For brevity, for ponderosity, for splendor, for suggestiveness, for sublimity piled on sublimity, these words excel all that human speech ever uttered or human imagination ever soared after: "The stars also!" It is put in as you write a postscript—something you thought of afterward—as hardly worth putting into the body of a letter. "The stars also!" Oh, what a God we have, and He is our Father!

Read on in your Bibles, and after awhile the Bible flashes with the aurora borealis or northern lights, that strange illumination, as mysterious and undefined now as when, in the book of Job it was written: "Men see not the bright light which is in the clouds. Fair weather cometh out of the north." While all the nations supposed that the earth was built on a foundation of some sort, and many supposed that it stood on a huge turtle, or some great marine creature, Job knew enough of astronomy to say it had no foundation, but was suspended on the invisible arm of the Almighty, declaring that "He hangeth the earth upon nothing." While all nations thought the earth was level, the sky spread over it like a tent over a flat surface, Isaiah declared the world to be globular, circular, saying of God: "He sitteth upon the circle of the earth." See them glitter in this scriptural sky—Arcturus, Orion, the Pleiades, and the "bear with her young."

Without the use of telescope and without any observatory and without any astronomical calculation, I know that the other worlds are inhabited, because my Bible and my common sense tell me so. It has been estimated that in the worlds belonging to our solar system there is room for at least twenty-five trillion of population. And I believe it is all occupied, or will be occupied, by intelligent beings. God will not fill them with brutes. He would certainly put into those worlds beings intelligent enough to appreciate the architecture, the coloring, the grandeur, the beauty, the harmony of their surroundings. Yea, the inhabitants of those worlds have capacity of locomotion, for they would not have had such spacious opportunity for movement if they had not powers of motion. Yea, they have sight, else why the light, and hearing, else how get on with necessary language, and how clear themselves from advancing perils? Yea, as God made our human race in His own image, He probably made the inhabitants of other worlds in His own image; in other words, it is as near demonstration as I care to have it, that while the inhabitants of other worlds have adaptations of bodily structure to the particular climate in in which they dwell, there is yet similarity of mental and spiritual characteristics among all the inhabitants of the universe of God, and made in His image they are made wonderfully alike.

Now what should be the practical result of this discussion founded on scripture and common sense? It is first of all, to enlarge our ideas of God and so intensify our admiration and worship. Under such consideration, how much more graphic the Bible question, which seems to roll back the sleeve of the Almighty and say: "Hast thou an arm like God?" The contemplation also encourages us with the thought that if God made all these worlds and populated them, it will not be very much of an undertaking for Him to make our little world over again, and reconstruct the character of its populations as by grace they are to be reconstructed.

What a monstrosity of ignorance that the majority of Christian people listen not to the voices of other worlds, although the Book says, "The heavens declare the glory of God," and, again, "The works of the Lord are great and to be sought out." How much have you sought them out? You have been satisfying yourself with some things about Christ, but have you noticed that Paul calls you to consider Christ as the Creator of other worlds, 'by whom also He made the worlds." It is time you Christians start on a world hunt. That is the chief reason why God makes the night, that you may see other worlds. Go out to-night and look up at the great clock of the heavens. Listen to the silvery chime of the midnight sky. See that your children and grandchildren mount the heavens with telescope for alpenstock, leaping from acclivity of light to acclivity of light. What a thoughtful and sublime thing that John Quincy Adams, the ex-President, borne down with years, undertook at the peril of his life the journey from Washington to Cincinnati that he might lay the corner-stone of the pier of the great refracting telescope, and there making his last oration. What a service for all mankind when, in 1839, Lord Rosse lifted on the lawn of his castle eighty miles from Dublin a telescope that revealed worlds as fast as they could roll in and that started an enthusiasm which this moment concentrates the eyes of many of the most devout in all parts of the earth on celestial discovery. Thank God that we now know our own world is, bounded on all sides by realms of glory, instead of being where Hesiod in his poetry described it to be, namely half way between heaven and hell, an anvil hurled out of heaven, taking ten days to strike the earth, and hurled out of earth, taking ten more days to strike perdition:

From the high heaven a brazen anvil cast,
Nine days and nights in rapid whirls would last;
And reach the earth the tenth; whence strongly hurled,
The same the passage to th' infernal world.

I thank God that we have found out that our world is not half way between heaven and hell, but is in a sisterhood of light, and that this sisterhood joins all the other sisterhoods of worlds, moving round some great homestead, which is no doubt heaven, where God is, and our departed Christian friends are, and we ourselves through pardoning mercy expect to become permanent residents. O, what a God we have, and He is our Father.

Furthermore, I get now from all this an answer to the question which every intelligent man and woman since the earth has stood has asked and received no answer. Why did God let sin and sorrow come into the world when He could have prevented them from coming? I wish reverently to say I think I have found the reason. To keep the universe loyal to a Holy God, it was important in some world somewhere to demonstrate the gigantic disasters that would come upon any world that allowed sin to enter. Which world should it be? Well, the smaller the world the better, for less numbers would suffer. So our world was selected. The stage was plenty large enough for the enactment of the tragedy. Enter on the stage Sin, followed by Murder, Pain, Theft, Fraud, Impurity, Falsehood, Massacre, War and all the abominations and horrors and agonies of centuries. Although we know comparatively little about the other worlds, lest we become completely dissatisfied with our own, no doubt the other worlds have heard and are now hearing all about this world in the awful experiment of sin which the human race has been making.

It is no longer to me a mystery why so small a world as ours was chosen for the tragedy. A chemist can demonstrate all the laws of earth and heaven in a small laboratory, ten feet by five, and our world was not too small to demonstrate to the universe the awful chemistry of unrighteousness, its explosive and riving and consuming power. On the tower of Pharos, Egypt, a metallic mirror was raised which reflected all that occurred both on land sea for a distance of three hundred miles, and so Egypt was informed of the coming of her enemies long before their arrival. By what process I know not, but in some way this ship of a struggling earth, I think, is mirrored to distant worlds. Surely this one disastrous experiment of a world unloosing itself from God will be enough for all worlds and all eternities.

But notice that as other worlds rolled into the first book of the Bible, the Book of Genesis, they also appear in the lost book of the Bible, the Book of Revelation. They will take part in the scenes of that occasion which shall be the earth's winding up, and a tremendous occasion for you and me personally. My father was one night on the turnpike road between Trenton and Bound Brook, N. J. He was coming through the night from the legislative halls, where he was serving his State, to his home, where there was sickness. I often heard him tell about it. It was the night of the 12th and the morning of the 13th of November, 1833. Suddenly the whole heavens became a scene never to be forgotten. From the constellation Leo meteors began to shoot in all directions. For the two hours between 4 and 6 in the morning, it was estimated that a thousand meteors a minute flashed and expired. It grew lighter than noonday. Arrows of fire. Balls of fire. Trails of fire. Showers of fire. Some of the appearances were larger than the full moon. All around the heavens explosion followed explosion. Sounds as well as sights. The air filled with uproar. All the luminaries of the sky seemed to have received marching orders. The heavens ribbed and interlaced and garlanded with meteoric display. From horizon to horizon everything in combustion and conflagration.

The spectacle ceased not until the rising sun of the November morning eclipsed it, and the whole American nation sat down exhausted with the agitations of a night to be memorable until the earth itself shall become a falling star. The Bible closes with such a scene of falling lights, not only fidgety meteors, but grave old stars. St. John saw it in prospect, and wrote: "The stars of heaven fell unto the earth, even as a fig tree casteth her untimely figs when she is shaken of a mighty wind." What a time that will be when worlds drop. Rain of planets. Gravitation letting loose her grip on worlds. Constellations flying apart. Galaxies dissolved. The great orchard of the universe swept by the last hurricane letting down the stars like ripened fruit. Our old earth will go with the rest, and let it go, for it will have existed long enough to complete its tremendous experiment. But there will be enough worlds left to make a heaven of, if any more heaven needs to be built. That day finding us in Christ, our nature regenerated, and our sins pardoned, and our hope triumphant, we will feel no more alarm than when in September, passing through an orchard, you hear the apples thump to the ground, or through a conservatory and you hear an untimely fig drop to the floor. You will only go upstairs into another story, a better lighted story, a better furnished story, a better ventilated story, a better pictured story, and into a story where already many of your kindred are waiting for you, and where profits and apostles and martyrs will pay you celestial visitation, and where, with a rapture beyond the most radiant anticipation, you shall bow before Him that "buildeth his stories in heaven."

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR NOVEMBER 21.

Lesson Text: "The Christian Armor," Ephesians vi., 10-20—Golden Text Ephesians vi., 10—Commentary on the Lesson by the Rev. Dr. D. M. Stearns.

10. "Finally, my brethren, be strong in the Lord and in the power of His might." The first three chapters set forth our salvation, or rather His salvation, in all its fullness. Then we are taught in the following chapters what our walk in the Lord, or our daily life should be, and now in the verses of our lesson we are taught how to do it and adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things (Titus ii., 10). My readers must be very familiar with Eph. ii., 10, but it only just comes to me now to associate with it Titus ii., 10. Thank the Lord for the association. May the words grip us with power.

11. "Put on the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil." There is a real personal devil, the enemy of God and man, at present the prince of the power of the air, the prince of this world, whose prison will soon be the bottomless pit and his final abode the lake of fire and brimstone (John xiv., 30; Eph. ii., 2; Rev. xx., 2, 3, 10).

12. "For we wrestle not against flesh and blood." The demons who do the devil's work are not all visible in the form of men or women. The air is often full of them. They come at us when we are weak and alone and fairly storm us with their evil thoughts and lies. They come at us in the house of God, and when we read His word, and even when on our knees in prayer. How shall we know them? They are the opposite of all that is of God. Righteousness and peace and rest and quietness are all of God and His Spirit through Christ. The opposite must be of the devil.

13. "Wherefore take unto you the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and, having done all, to stand." One of the first and greatest things is to understand that as we are saved freely by His grace (Eph. ii., 8; Rom, iii., 24), so we stand continually in the same grace (Rom. v., 1, 2) or undeserved favor of God. Unless we see clearly that all our salvation from first to last is wholly undeserved on our part, and is ours only in and through Jesus Christ and His finished work, satan will get many an advantage over us. We are not worthy, but Thou art worthy, O Lord. On that let us stand firmly and continually.

14. "Stand, therefore, having your loins girt about with truth and having on the breastplate of righteousness." Our Lord said, "I am the Truth," and He is also made unto us righteousness (John xiv., 6; I Cor. i., 30; II Cor. v., 21), so that when we have learned to see no one but "Jesus only," to "run with patience looking unto Jesus," and ever to consider Him (Math. xvii., 8; Heb. xii., 2, 3), we have learned the secret of standing firmly.

15. "And your feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace." The feet shod also takes us back to the Passover verse (Ex. xii., 11), for we can do nothing and are asked to do nothing till we are safe under the blood. We are also reminded by Isa. iii., 7, "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace." The first thing is to be made nigh by the blood of Christ, "for He is our peace" (Eph. ii., 13, 14) Then have the mind staid on Him in perfect peace (Isa. xxvi., 3). Then carry the tidings of peace through the blood of His cross (Col. i., 20) to every creature.

16. "Above all taking the shield of faith, wherewith ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked one." Many trials are very fiery, but none the less precious as tokens of His approval who gives us fellowship with Himself (I Pet. iv., 12, 13). He has not promised to keep us out of the fire, but to be with us in it, even as with Daniel's friends (Isa. xliii., 2; Dan. iii., 25), and if He can be better seen in the fire with us shall we not praise Him even for that? But as to these fiery darts of the devil which he hurls at us, there is not one that need touch us to harm us, for all may be quenched by a quick and firm "I believe God" (Acts xxvii., 25). Confidence in God and reliance upon His word will do it every time."

17. "And take the helmet of salvation and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God." In I Thess. v., 8, it is written, "For an helmet, the hope of salvation." This is the completion of our salvation at His coming, which is every day nearer than when we believed (Rom. xiii., 11). The blessed hope that purifies (I John iii., 3), for then we shall be like Him, even as to our bodies, for we shall see Him as He is (Phil. iii., 21; Rom. viii., 23). From first to last all the knowledge and comfort of this come to us through His word, which is forever settled in heaven and true from the beginning (Ps. cxix., 89, 160).

18. "Praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance and supplication for all saints." Our Lord spent whole nights in prayer. David and Daniel prayed many times a day (Ps. lv., 17; Dan. vi., 10). We should pray without ceasing (I Thess. v., 17). It is possible to be ever in an attitude of prayer, constantly communing with Him about everything. He who prays honestly will expect answers and watch for them as truly as the boy who throws his ball into the air watches for it to return to him.

19. "And for me that utterance may be given unto me, that I may open my mouth boldly to make known the mystery of the gospel." He said to the Corinthians, "In everything ye are enriched by Him, in all utterance and in all knowledge" (I Cor. i., 5). And yet, recognizing his own weakness and the reality of the wiles of the devil, he asks prayer for himself that he may have utterance and boldness for Christ. Paul was very conscious of his own weakness and often spoke of it.

20. "For which I am an ambassador in bonds; that therein (margin thereof) I may speak boldly as I ought to speak." The Lord's messengers with the Lord's message are supposed to have no fear of man, nor of the face of man, yet many are very weak, and not many seem to declare, without thought of man's frown or favor, the whole council of God. Many ministers seem to know little or nothing of the mystery of which God has just spoken, and more fully in chapter iii., the mystery hid from the beginning of the world and specially revealed to Paul; that during the postponement of the kingdom God is gathering from Jews and gentiles a body for Christ, the church, which shall be one with Him when He shall come in His glory and take unto Him His great power and reign, Many seem to think that instead of gathering out a body for Christ He is seeking the conversion of the world, and are therefore working and walking in much darkness.—Lesson Helper.

The Home of Filibusters.

Spain has been a little off in charging all the Cuban filibustering to the United States. The breaking up of the rendezvous on the Bahama Islands uncovered the fact that most of the expeditions had their origin in those islands.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The Bering Sea Conference held another meeting, at which statistics showing the rapid destruction of the seal herd this year were presented.

The President appointed Sardis Summerfield United States Attorney for the District of Nevada.

The American Government in its last reply to Spain declares that the United States has made the greatest efforts to stop filibustering, and has employed many officials and expended a large sum of money to that end.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission decided to issue an order in compliance with the petition of the American Warehousemen's Association, requiring railroads to publish on their tariff sheets a uniform time for the delivery of freight of all classes.

Experts of the United States, England and Canada met at the State Department to consider measures for the better protection of seal life in Bering Sea.

Negotiations for a treaty with Great Britain for the protection of the seals were opened in Washington.

Domestic.

Two burglars at Woodsburg, L. I., broke into a drug store, rolled out an 800-pound postoffice safe, and tried to cart it away on a stolen truck. They were detected and fled.

Brown beat the Indians of the Carlisle School by a score of 18 to 14 in the football game at the Polo Grounds, New York City. Two of the Indians were badly hurt. The decisions of Umpire Upton caused much dissatisfaction.

Thomas J. Lyons, a printer, was murdered in Brooklyn. His body was found in a vacant lot on Fulton street with the skull crushed in. Heavy stones were presumably the weapons used. The ground showed traces of a severe struggle with his unknown assailant or assailants.

Henry Phillips, colored, a self-confessed murderer, was lynched in the courtyard at Osceola, Ark., by a mob composed of prominent citizens. The cause of the lynching was the murder of a merchant.

The fiftieth anniversary of the first sermon by Henry Ward Beecher in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was celebrated November 11.

Professor Shields, of Princeton, resigned from the New Jersey Presbytery because of criticism of his indorsing Princeton Inn's application for a license.

Mrs. Anna Jackson committed suicide in New York City because her children, for whom she toiled, disappointed her hopes

Edward Hankins, fifty-two years old, was hanged in Chatham, Va., for the murder of Dr. John Rey Cabell, a prominent citizen of Danville. Hankins killed Cabell August 26.

Affidavits were filed at Eau Claire, Wis., which tend to show that John O'Donnell, now serving a life term for poisoning his wife, is innocent, and that he is the victim of a woman's testimony, who confesses perjury. The main witness against O'Donnell was Vina Le Claire.

President J. J. Darragh, on trial at Independence, Mo., charged with wrecking the Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings Bank, was found guilty and sentenced to two years in the State Penitentiary.

At Brownsville, Texas, Bernardo Salizar, aged sixteen, shot and probably fatally wounded two old women and two girls aged two and four years. His motive is not known.

At Hayden, Ky., in a quarrel over politics John Sebre shot and killed Henry Davis, and Sebre was shot and mortally wounded by Mollie Davis, a sister of Henry.

Charles Roberts, President of the South Chester Manufacturing Company, and Charles A. Weed, President of the Tidewater Steel Works, were killed by a train on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad near Lamokin, Penn. Mr. Roberts was sixty years old; Mr. Weed sixty-five. Mr. Robert's death was instantaneous.

Indignant citizens of Philadelphia have asked the courts to prevent the lease of the city's gas plant by restraining the Mayor from signing the ordinance authorizing the lease.

The feud between the Eppersons and Williamses in Hancock County, Tennessee, growing out of the killing of William Epperson, has broken out again. In a fight a cousin of Williams shot Charley Epperson and seriously wounded him. Both factions are arming for a desperate encounter, and serious trouble is feared.

Three thousand sheep belonging to John Donaldson and twenty head of cattle have been burned to death in Crosby County, Texas, by a prairie fire, which is sweeping over the ranges of the Panhandle country. The damage done to ranches is enormous.

Father Henry J. McPake was found dead in the basement of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Academy, in Philadelphia. Wounds on his head and face lead to the belief that he was murdered.

The Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court, while sustaining Judge Chester in vacating the order to the Coal Trust Presidents, failed to pass upon the constitutionality of the Anti-Trust law.

At Cynthiana, Ky., Leon Taylor, a farmer aged thirty years, committed suicide by hanging. Taylor was engaged to be married to Miss Mary Burns on October 23, but fled. Miss Burns, finding that she had been deserted, got a rope and hanged herself from a window, and was dead when found.

Spotted Hawk who has been on trial at Miles City, Montana, for the killing of John Hoover, the Barringer sheep herder was convicted of murder in the first degree. It was the death of Hoover that caused the recent Indian outbreak in Montana.

The National Sound Money League issued an address from New York City declaring against international bimetallism.

William Cauldwell, former State Senator, was arrested and placed under $10,000 bail in New York City, charged with misappropriating funds belonging to the estate of Jason Rogers.

Inspection of tally sheets shows that Perez M. Stewart, Citizens' Union candidate for Assemblyman, and Howard P. Okie, candidate of the same party for Alderman in the Nineteenth Assembly District, New York City, have been elected, instead of the Tammany candidates, shown as victors in the police returns.

A desperate battle was fought between a United States Deputy Marshal's posse and Milton Hickman's band of desperadoes at Mudd Lety, W. Va. The band was surprised while in a church. Milton Hickman was killed and the Deputy Marshal badly wounded.

Foreign.

Russia has informed the Porte that if Turkey intends to apply part of the Greek war indemnity to an increase of Turkish armaments she will demand payment of the $4,500,000 still due her as war indemnity.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK AND CREAM.			
The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been 2½c ₽ qt. net to shipper. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:			
Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans			22,004
Condensed milk, cans			160
Cream, cans			411
BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras	—	@	23
Firsts	—	@	—
Thirds to seconds	—	@	—
State—Thirds to firsts	14	@	21
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	20
Imitation Creamery	12	@	14
Factory, fresh firsts	11½	@	12½
Low grades	—	@	—
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, new, large	8	@	8½
Small	8½	@	8⅝
Part skims, good to prime	5	@	5½
Full skims	3	@	3¼
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	20	@	23
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	25
Western—Choice	20	@	22
Southern—Choice	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₽ doz	—	@	—
Goose eggs, ₽ doz	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1897	1 30	@	1 32½
Medium, choice, 1897	—	@	1 20
Pea, choice, 1897	1 05	@	1 07½
Red kidney, choice, 1897	—	@	1 30
White kidney, choice, 1897	1 35	@	1 40
Yellow eye, 1896	1 35	@	1 40
Lima, Cal., ₽ 60 lbs	1 30	@	1 32½
Green peas, bags	72½	@	75
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, King, ₽ bbl	1 50	@	3 50
Ben Davis, ₽ bbl	1 50	@	3 25
Baldwin, ₽ bbl	1 50	@	3 00
Pears, Seckle, ₽ bbl	3 00	@	6 00
Keiffer, ₽ bbl	1 50	@	2 75
Quinces, ₽ bbl	1 00	@	3 50
Grapes, Del., ₽ basket	7	@	15
Niagara, ₽ basket	7	@	12
Concord, ₽ basket	7	@	8
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₽ bbl	4 00	@	7 50
Jersey, ₽ bbl	—	@	5 50
HOPS.			
State—1897, choice, ₽ lb	—	@	17
1896, prime	6½	@	7½
Pacific Coast, 1897, choice	—	@	17
Good to prime	14	@	16
Old odds	2½	@	5
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₽ lb	8	@	8½
Chickens, ₽ lb	—	@	8
Roosters, ₽ lb	4½	@	5
Turkeys, ₽ lb	10	@	11
Ducks, ₽ pair	40	@	65
Geese, ₽ pair	75	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₽ pair	15	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₽ lb	10	@	14
Spring chickens, Phila	8	@	14
Western, dry picked	8	@	9½
Fowls, State & Penn., ₽ lb	—	@	8½
Long Island ducks	12½	@	13
Geese, Eastern, ₽ lb	12	@	15
Squabs, ₽ doz	1 25	@	2 25
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₽ 100 lb	—	@	75
Clover mixed	50	@	55
Straw—Long rye	40	@	50
Short rye	—	@	—
Oat	—	@	—
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, ₽ bbl	1 62½	@	2 12½
L. I., in bulk	2 25	@	2 50
Sweet, ₽ bbl	1 50	@	2 75
Cabbages, ₽ 100	2 50	@	4 00
Onions, white, ₽ bbl	1 50	@	5 00
Red, ₽ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Green peas, Va., ₽ basket	1 00	@	3 00
Egg plant, ₽ bbl	6 00	@	7 00
Tomatoes, ₽ box	50	@	1 00
String beans, Va., ₽ basket	15	@	40
Squash, ₽ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
White	—	@	—
Turnips, Russia, ₽ bbl	50	@	75
Celery, ₽ doz	8	@	35
Carrots, ₽ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Cauliflower, ₽ bbl	50	@	1 75
Peppers, ₽ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Beets, ₽ bbl	—	@	75
Lettuce, ₽ bbl	75	@	1 00
Pumpkins, ₽ bbl	1 00	@	1 75
Parsley, ₽ 100 bunches	—	@	1 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	5 20	@	5 25
Spring Patents	5 00	@	5 40
Wheat—No. 2 Hard	—	@	95
No. 2 Red	—	@	97¾
Corn—No. 2	—	@	33½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	27½
Track mixed	25	@	26½
Rye—Western	—	@	49
Barley—Feeding	—	@	27¾
Lard—City steam	—	@	4.25c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	8½
Milch cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, city dressed	10	@	11½
Country dressed	7	@	10½
Sheep, ₽ 100 lb	4 25	@	4 62½
Lambs, ₽ 100 lb	5 50	@	5 80
Hogs—Live, ₽ 100 lb	4 10	@	4 30
Country dressed	5	@	7

SHOT TO SAVE HIS FATHER.

Killed the District Attorney Because He Put His Hand Behind Him.

Julian Guinan, the sixteen-year-old son of a prominent physician killed Charles A. Jones, United States District Attorney at Carson, Nev. Jones had a wife and child in Reno. His attentions to Miss Guinan had been so marked, however, that Dr. Guinan had made threats against him.

The boy said he saw his sister talking to Jones as his father approached. Fearing trouble, he got a rifle and stood at the window. His father said to Jones: "This is the last time I shall warn you to keep away from my daughter." Jones put his hand into his hip pocket, and the boy says he feared his father would be killed and therefore fired. The bullet entered above Jones's right eye.

When the attorney fell the young woman threw herself upon his body and embraced it. No revolver was found in the pocket.

The Hogansville Affair.

It is now positively asserted that Postmaster Loftin, of Hogansville, Ga., was never assaulted and shot, as he claimed, but that he scratched his arm, shot a hole in the wall of his house and then told the wild story of the attempted assassination, to engender sympathy for himself and save his job, which he saw that he would lose. His bond had been found worthless and visions of a lost job flitted constantly before his eyes.

Baptized With His Initials.

A. J. Collins, of 145 Canal street, claims to be the only man in Chicago who was baptized with two initials in place of his Christian name. He says his parents bestowed on him the letters "A. J.," and thought he would be relieved of much of the burden of life if he did not have to write out the names in full. He has just taken out a marriage license.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa., as second-class matter.

THREE SPRINGS.

Mrs. Laura Heeter, of Church street, is visiting relatives in Hill Valley.

Matthew Corbin, of Clay township, left this place last Friday for Chattanooga, Tenn.

John Cohick, Adams express agent at this place, made a trip to Mount Union last Sunday.

M. W. Corbin, of Clay township, will move to town in a short time. He will occupy the John W. Long property.

Allen Cutshall and wife, of this place, were summoned to Hustontown last Saturday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Cutshall's mother.

Allen Cutshall, of Hudson street, slaughtered two fine hogs the past week. They were about eight months old and tipped the beam at 291½ and 310 lbs. respectively.

Wm. Keister, one of Springfield township's successful farmers, fell from his wagon one day the past week and fractured several of his ribs.

Jehu Madden, one of Clay township's enterprising business men, met with what might have been a more serious accident the past week. While assisting in loading a log on a wagon the log slipped striking the hand spike, knocking it and striking him on the neck and leg, shocking him considerably for the time. Luckily for him no bones were broken.

The school board of Clay school district purchased a fine line of school maps from the agent of the Western Publishing Co., of Chicago. The set consists of eight maps put up in a handsome case and working on spring rollers. The case contains a revolving cylinder and is easily adjusted so that any one of the maps can be drawn at any time. The most important factor about it is that the maps are secured from the dust and will always have a bright appearance. They are the most complete maps that have ever been shown in this section.

On last Friday evening Z. O. Weight, of Clay township, came to this place seeming very much excited, and upon inquiry being made as to the cause, said that while coming down a path from his house to the railroad he discovered some distance ahead of him the form of a woman moving along, but apparently was headless. It traveled only a short distance when it disappeared very mysteriously and was not seen any more. Mr. Weight is strongly of the opinion that it was a ghost and it had been seen in that locality—near No. 9 railroad bridge—about one month ago. Mr. Weight secured a lantern before he left town. Several years ago it was said that ghosts inhabited that locality and had been seen at different times but we had heard nothing about their existence for so long that we believed they had emigrated.

TROUGH CREEK.

W. L. Wright and Curt Greenland are on an overland business and pleasure trip to Altoona.

Dr. W. A. Taylor and son, of Broad Top City, paid us a pleasant and welcome visit last week.

There seems to be but little shooting on our mountains compared with the early part of the season. Hunters report game scarce.

We are pleased to hear no complaints of our schools. This is as it should be, with the able corps of teachers that it is our fortune to have.

N. Q. Wright expects to do next summer what his last winter's sickness prevented him from doing the past summer, viz: build himself a house.

Mrs. Sophia Hazzard is seriously ill at this time. Her children were all at home on Sunday. The old lady is nearly 76 years old and her recovery is doubtful.

O. M., W. L. and W. W. Wright intend burning lime this winter. As liming pays the best of anything a farmer can do in our valley we suppose there will be many others who will do the right and best thing.

We see that Cass township's supervisor has the road machine out ready for work. Better hurry up, John; we have known winter to set in soon after this date.

Aunt Katy Foust, of Henderson township, visited friends in the valley since our last writing. She enjoys a visit to the valley in which she was born and raised, and especially to her brother, 'Squire Wright, with whom she was taken into the Methodist church 59 years ago last September.

The writer had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Morozzi, who has hung out his shingle in Cassville. The doctor is quite a pleasant gentleman and comes highly recommended. He has a good opening field for practice and we hope the population of the cemeteries will not increase as fast in the future as they have in the past.

CALVIN.

Rain has fallen on the last four Mondays.

A couple of Mormon elders looked in on our village last week.

Miss Emma Mlerley, of Cassville, was a Calvin visitor over Sabbath.

J. C. Pheasant has been suffering from rheumatism for several weeks past.

Henry Quarry has killed the largest porker in this place up to date—376 pounds.

'Clelland Baker, wife and son, of Newberg, were visitors at Mrs. B.'s parental home over Sunday.

Rev. Erhard, of Three Springs, attended preaching service in the M. E. church here on Saturday night.

The protracted services in the M. E. church will be continued through this week and part or all of next week.

Mrs. Philip Gosnell, of Cass township, and Mrs William M. Meminger, of Tyrone, visited friends here on Monday.

W. M. Roland and wife, of Altoona, who have been visiting the old folks at home, returned to the Mountain city on Monday.

It now looks as if the present game laws are in force a year or so that there will be no need of laws to protect game as there will be no game to protect. Such a wholesale killing of game was never witnessed in one season. The present law was framed at the instigation of parties or gun clubs from towns or cities. It our lawmakers would interrogate the farmer in relation to game and trespass laws I presume some of them would know what we need.

SCHOOL REPORT.

Following is the report of Sheridan school for month ending October 29, 1897:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled	11	8	19
Average attendance	10	7	17
Per cent. of "	92	99	96

These punils were present every day: Quay Wright, Harry Hazzard, John Prough, Leroy Steele, Wayne Steele, Harry Gosnell, Jesse Bowman, Earl Wright, Chalmer Wright, Mary Hazzard, Virgia Melcher, Lola Swope, Lucy Hazzard, Rebecca Hazzard. Visitors, 6.

DESSA ROLAND, teacher

CASSVILLE.

Protracted meetings are in progress at Calvin and Newberg.

Mrs. Philip Gosnell and Mrs. Meminger visited friends at Calvin Monday.

Mrs. Will Crotsley and daughter, Grace, visited friends in Cassville this week.

Mrs. Morozzi, of Philadelphia, is visiting her son, Dr. Morozzi, who is located in our town.

The graphophone entertainment on Friday evening was pronounced a success by those in attendance, and the receipts quite good.

The hunters continue to bring in game. Miller Green shot a fine young turkey—some of our boys have shot twelve and fourteen rabbits.

Marriage Licenses.

Charles Heeter, Three Springs, and Rachel Whitsel, Hill Valley.

Roy L. Welrick and Alta Weart, both of Balfour, Pa.

William A. Bernshire, Spruce Creek, and Melissa Boughamer, Logan township.

William A. Johns, Orbisonia, and Rebecca Booher, Cromwell township.

J. Wesley Wright, Henderson township, and Katie Sloan, Union township.

J. M. Thirswend, of Grosbeck, Tex., says that when he has a spell of indigestion, and feels bad and sluggish, he takes two of DeWitt's Little Early Risers at night, and he is all right the next morning. Many thousands of others do the same thing. Do you? A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

NOTICE.—The first and final account of E. H. Crownover, assignee of Samuel B. Peters, having been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county on the 6th day of November, 1897, will be allowed by said Court on the 6th day of December, 1897, unless cause be shown why said account should not be allowed.

Prothonotary's Office, Huntingdon, Pa., Nov. 6. } SAM'L A. STEEL, Prothonotary. 11-17-3t

NOTICE.—The second and final account of John R. Flenner, assignee of The H. H. Lane Mfg. Co., having been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county on the 14th day of October, 1897, will be allowed by the said Cuurt on the 6th day of December, 1897, unless cause be shown why said account should not be allowed.

Prothonotary's Office, Huntingdon, Pa., Nov. 6. } SAM'L A. STEEL, Prothonotary. 11-17-3t

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be confirmed nisi December 7, 1897, and absolutely December 11, 1897.

1 WRIGHT. First and final account of Philip Brown, guardian of the minor children of Mrs. Annie M. Wright, deceased. (Dale C. Wright.)

2 CALDWELL. The second and last account of Israel C. Caldwell, administrator of David Caldwell, deceased, as stated by S. Horace Caldwell and W. L. Hicks, executors of said Israel C. Caldwell, now deceased.

3 WEIGHT. First and partial account of H. C. Weight, administrator of Henry Weight, late of Clay township, deceased.

4 MOTHERSBAUGH. First and partial account of C. O. Templeton, administrator c. t. a. of Sanford Mothersbaugh, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased.

5 FOCHT. Final account of Martin L. Focht and Samuel D. Focht, executors of the last will of Adam Focht, and trustee to sell real estate.

6 FINK. Final account of George L. Smith, guardian of Emma Fink, one of the children of Benjamin F. Fink, late of Cass township, deceased.

7 MORROW. First and final account of William M. Phillips, executor of the will of Charles Morrow, late of the borough of Petersburg, deceased.

8 WESTON. Second and final account of Samuel Ralston, executor of the estate of George W. Weston, late of the township of Warriorsmark, deceased.

9 MILLER. First account of B. B. Miller and R. G. Miller, executors of Abram B. Miller, late of Porter township, deceased, with distribution annexed.

10 GREENE. Final account of Eli E. Shore, administrator of the estate of Miriam Greene, late of the township of Clay, deceased, with distribution annexed.

11 BRYAN. First and final administration account of David McMurtrie Gregg, executor of the last will and testament of Harriet Bryan, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd., with distribution annexed.

12 McFARLAND. Final account of Rev. Dr. N. A. McDonald, guardian of Bessie Lois McFarland and Willa Hays McFarland, minor children of William K. McFarland, late of Bangkok, Siam, dec'd., as filed by S. C. Montgomery and W. G. Ewing, executors of said Dr. N. A. McDonald, now deceased; said ward, Willa Hays McFarland, being also deceased.

13 ANDERSON. First and final account of J. Simpson Africa, trustee for Mrs. Alice A. Miller, under the will of John P. Anderson, deceased.

14 REX. First and partial account of Jere B. Rex, executor of the estate of W. H. Rex, late of the borough of Mapleton, dec'd.

15 PEIGHTAL. First and partial account of H. A. and S. C. Peightal, executors of Samuel Peightal, late of Walker township, deceased.

16 MARTIN. First and final account of H. S. Lang, administrator of Robert Martin, late of Walker township, deceased.

Register's office, Nov. 9, 1897. } B. F. GODARD, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the Act of the 14th day of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be confirmed ni si on December 7, 1897. If no exceptions be filed thereto the same will be confirmed absolutely February 6, 1898.

1 SNARE. Inventory of the personal property of Henry Snare, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, as taken by his widow, Catharine E. Snare.

2 JONES. Inventory of the personal property of Dr. Z. T. Jones, late of the borough of Shade Gap, deceased, as taken by his widow, Mary E. Jones.

3 SOLLERS. Inventory of the real estate and personal property of Jacob Sollers, late of the borough of Saltillo, deceased, as taken by his widow, Hannah J. Sollers.

4 HILEMAN. Inventory of the personal property of James Hileman, late of the township of Cromwell, deceased, as taken by his widow, Martha J. Hileman.

5 GERLOCK. Inventory of the personal property of Edward Gerlock, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd., as taken by his widow, Mollie B. Gerlock.

Office of Clerk O. C., Nov. 9, 1897. } E. F. GODARD, Clerk Orphans' Court.

Wm Reed & Sons

The Blanket nights are coming now. Are you prepared for them? If not, we can help you. Never before have we shown such a large line of such popular-priced blankets. They are at the old tariff price.

Nice cotton blankets at 44c per pair. Better ones at 50c, 75c, $1.
Part wool ones, and with a liberal quantity of wool, at $1.50. These will surprise you for cheapness.
Better ones in gray or white at $2.00, $2.50 and $2.75.
Then comes the all-wool ones in beautiful fluffy qualities, the cold-preventing kind, and at just the right prices.
Haps, too, in great quantities, at 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, and up to $5 for ones filled with down.

These are busy days in the cloak department. Almost a thousand garments to select from.

Nicely trimmed Plush Capes at $2.75, $3.00, and better.
Ladies' Jackets at $3.75, $4.00, $5.00, and higher—every one a money saver to you.
You will find here all the new effects in Blouses, etc.
Our stock of Furs in trimmings, boas, collarettes and capes is the most complete we have ever shown. A nice boa at 90c. Better ones at $2, $2.50, $3. A beautiful genuine mink, with tails, at $5. Ask to see our furs.

Every department is full of business now. Make it a point to visit the store.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

—JAEGER—

FLEECE-LINED UNDERWEAR,

ONE DOLLAR A SUIT, OR

50 Cents a Piece.

This is the best value ever offered for the money. A window full, and plenty more in the store, at

HUGO MAYER'S
Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,
Cor. 4th and Penn Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

There's a Happy Combination

Of good clothes and low prices at our store. Any man may be known as a careful dresser—meeting in a genteel, economical way fashion's demands in what is most correct for men's wear, if he buys our kind of clothing. There's never any "perplexity" about the fit or finish of our clothing—they meet the requirements in the most satisfactory way.

$ 4.50 / 6.50 / 9.00 / 12.00 / 15.00 Every price mentioned in this section secures a suit that cannot be surpassed at the price. So perfectly—so absolutely correct in materials—such a happy blending of elegance in clothing, making and reasonable prices, that the selection of either lot will prove a splendid investment for you. The materials are right in the top notch for quiet elegance and superb wear, and the suits are so well constructed that there's never a regret goes with them.

$ 4.50 / 8.50 / 10.00 / 13.00 OVERCOAT PRICES that will surprise you with their lowness, when you take into considering the quality. Every one a "first water" coat—trimmed, lined, and finished in the same excellent manner as our suits, and such a perfection in their fit that will make you feel kindly disposed towards them. You'll not miss it on either price quoted—you'll naturally wonder how such high grade coats can be sold for the little prices named.

There are many other good things in our store. The same low range of prices—yet always in line with the same standard of quality. It's always the best to be obtained.

Cor. 6th and W'hington Sts. O. L. STEWART HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

BRIGHTNESS and BEAUTY IN MILLINERY.

A wealth of brightness and beauty awaits our friends in our

Superb Millinery Goods.

We are up to the minute on artistic styles and values. We study to please all our customers.

KATE COWHER,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Mr I N Swope
Mapleton
Pa

East Waterford Pa
July 6 1903

Mr I. N. Swope sir
I understand you are out for a driver if you will give me the teem to drive and let me drive to suit my self I will go back and drive for you but I would not drive the way Johnie Wilson wanted it done if you can give me a job Please let me know

Yours Truly

Wilson Campbell
East Waterford
Juniata County
Pa

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Nov. 17, 1897.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Miss Minnie Simpson, of Mill Creek, was a visitor to Mapleton during a portion of last week.

—Miss Rose Brumbaugh, of Altoona, has been the guest of Mapleton friends during the past week.

—A protracted meeting will be commenced in the Mill Creek M. E. church next Thursday evening.

—John W. Foster, of Tyrone, spent a few hours with his sister and friends in Mapleton yesterday evening.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's Remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—S. B. Neice has a good buggy almost new which he will sell cheap for cash or will trade for a fresh cow.

—Mrs. John Dougherty and daughter, of Altoona, spent a few days of the past week with Mrs. D.'s parents in Mapleton.

—W. W. Brumbaugh and Jesse Montgomery, of this place, have secured positions as brakeman on the Allegheny Valley railroad and have entered upon their duties.

—An entertainment will be given in the Odd Fellows' hall, Mount Union, next Friday evening for the benefit of the hall association. An excellent programme has been prepared and we advise all who can to give the entertainment their patronage.

—Frank Noe, of Newton Hamilton, charged with attempting to wreck the Oyster express on the Pennsylvania railroad on the night of October 13, was found guilty in the Mifflin county court Friday and sentenced to eight years and six months to the penitentiary. Sheriff Collins took the prisoner to the penitentiary this morning.

—Five of Bedford county's wealthiest men have died within the past three months. They are Francis P. Hughes, of Napier township, whose wealth is estimated at $50,000; Jason Hanks, of Everett, $120,000; Charles W. Colvin, of Schellsburg, $80,000; Brazilla Connelly, of Everett, $200,000; Hon. John G. Hartley, of Bedford, $90,000.

—The Odd Fellows' new hall at Mount Union will be dedicated Thanksgiving evening. The exercises will commence promptly at 4 o'clock and a cordial invitation is extended to all Odd Fellows to be present on this occasion. After the dedicatory services a supper will be served at a reasonable price for the benefit of the hall association.

—At an early hour Friday morning the large barn of Andrew Oliver, of Graysville, Spruce Creek valley, with all its contents, including four head of horses, five cows, last season's crop and farming implements, was totally destroyed by fire supposed to be the work of tramps or incendiarism. The loss will approximate $3,000, with an insurance of $1,300.

—Capt. R. H. Pratt, superintendent of the Carlisle Indian school, has just completed his eighteenth annual report. There are in the school 762 Indians, 425 males and 337 females, representing 68 tribes. Each tribe represents a different language. During the past year the boys have earned for themselves $13,185.27 and the girls $7,263.12. Several of the students have attended advanced schools and colleges.

—Jesse Smith and wife, of Ground Hog valley, spent Saturday and Sunday with their son, Newton, in Mount Union. They were on their way home from a visit to their son, Jesse, who resides at Scottdale. Mr. Smith is the only surviving member of the old Smith family of Trough Creek valley. He will be 86 years of age the ninth of next March. Notwithstanding his advanced age he is hale and hearty and stood this trip as well as many half his age would have done.

—The law which passed March, 1894, and was signed by President Harrison requiring all railroads in the United States to equip cars with automatic couplers and power brakes goes into effect January 1, 1898. None of the railroads have fully complied with the provisions of the law and they have made application for an extension of time. They will have a hearing in Washington on the first of next month. Representatives of the leading railway brotherhoods will attend the hearing.

Lawrence S. Swope.

Lawrence S. Swope, esq., died at his home in Orbisonia Sunday morning, November 14, 1897, of kidney trouble.

Mr. Swope was born in Trough Creek valley, September 18, 1834, hence was at the time of his death aged 63 years, 1 month and 26 days. He was married to Miss Mary M. Baker, by Rev. James M. Clark, January 18, 1855. They commenced housekeeping at Cassville and resided there until 1859 when they moved to Marklesburg. He resided at that place at the breaking out of the civil war. When the first call for volunteers was made he enlisted in Capt. J. H. Wintrode's company, which was designated as Company C, 53d P. V., for three months. When the three months expired they were discharged, but he, with others of the company, reenlisted for the war and served until discharged in 1865. While in his country's service he received two gun shot wounds and was once knocked down by a bursting shell. After his return from the war he worked one year at his trade, blacksmithing, at Aetna Furnace and in 1867 opened a shop at James Creek where he remained until 1874 when he moved to Trough Creek valley. He resided there until 1887 when he removed to James Creek. Here his wife died September 17, 1889. To them had been born six children, five of whom survived their mother. They are B. Frank, of Baroda, Michigan; Horace B., of Linkville, Indiana; George W., of Ramey, Clearfield county; Mrs. Belle Fisher, of Penn township, this county, and Mrs. Mollie Bumgardner, of Trough Creek valley.

January 22, 1891, he was married to Mrs. Ellen Barkley, of Orbisonia, at Reedsville by Rev. L. D. Ott.

At the Juniata Valley campmeeting in 1891 he made a profession of religion and united with the Mapleton M. E. church. Up to the time of his death he lived a consistent Christian life. He was a man of congenial disposition and made friends wherever he went. As a citizen he took an interest in public affairs and was repeatedly elected to the office of justice of the peace in Penn and Union townships and in Orbisonia borough. Mr. Swope contracted kidney trouble while in the army and this ailment gave him more or less trouble the remainder of his life. He was a juror at the September term of court and the change in water and diet affected him unfavorably. During his last illness he was the subject of the kindest attentions and ministrations. The remains were interred at Orbisonia Monday afternoon, services, conducted by Rev. Lepley, being held in the M. E. church. The ITEM extends sympathy to the bereaved friends.

Rev. J. W. Olewine.

The following particulars concerning the death of Rev. J. W. Olewine we glean from the Altoona *Tribune* of last Friday. Rev. Olewine resided in Hill Valley, this county, in 1883-5 and from 1885 to 1888 was engaged in the grocery business in Orbisonia:

Rev. J. W. Olewine, of 1323 Seventh avenue, who was stricken with paralysis two weeks ago, died at his home at 4.45 o'clock yesterday morning. His last hours were mercifully free from pain, as he had been unconscious for several days before death.

John Wesley Olewine was born in Lewistown, June 21, 1835. He gleaned his early education in the public schools, and in early manhood graduated from Dickinson seminary, at Williamsport. He entered the ministry in 1861, becoming a member of the East Baltimore, afterward the Central Pennsylvania conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was successively located at Philipsburg, New Washington, Penn's Valley, Newberry, Emporium, Port Royal and Manor Hill. Because of failing health he was made a supernumerary in 1883, and for the past nine years he has been engaged in the grocery business in this city.

February 9, 1858, he was married to Miss Lucy Rhodes, who with two sons Harry L., of West Virginia, and Arthur R., at home, survive him. The following brothers and sisters are also yet living: Joseph, of Philadelphia; George W., of Altoona; Mrs. Mary McGarra, of Emelton, Pa., and Mrs. Ruth Dillon, of Allport, Pa.

Small pill, safe pill, best pill. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cure billiousness, constipation, sick headache. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Samuel Spangler.

Samuel Spangler died at 4 o'clock Sunday morning, November 14, 1897, at his home in Mapleton after an illness of many years duration.

Mr. Spangler was born in Leesburg, Cumberland county, February 4, 1826, hence was at the time of his death aged 71 years, 9 months and 10 days. When a young man he came from Cumberland county to this county being employed at Old Rockhill, Matilda (now Lucy) and Huntingdon furnaces respectively. At the last named place he became acquainted with and January 8, 1857, married Miss Barbara Ann Ginter who survives him. To them were born five children—three of whom are living. They are Mrs. Rev. George W. Stroup, of West End, Bedford county, Dr. J. Gilbert and James G., of Mapleton.

June 1, 1861, he enlisted in Co. I, 5th Penn'a. Reserves for three years and attained to the rank of corporal. Soon after his enlistment, in the line of duty, he met with an accident which cost him his right eye and disabled him for service. At Piedmont, Virginia, he was tripped and fell against a stand of arms. A bayonet entered his nose on the left side and run under the skull, piercing his right eye. He was ordered to be sent home but hid himself and followed his command to Camp Curtin. At this place he was honorably discharged August 3, 1861, by reason of disability. About fifteen years ago this wound commenced giving him serious trouble and this became more and more aggravated, causing his death. In 1864 he united with the Lutheran church and lived close to his Master. His wound made him irritable at times but he did not lose sight of Him in whom he had placed his trust. He was a man of sterling honesty and strict integrity. It was these qualities which brought him to the notice of the management of the Huntingdon Furnace property and they invited him in 1865 to undertake the management of one of their farms. He accepted the trust and filled the position creditably until failing health obliged him in the spring of 1889 to relinquish active work. In 1889 he moved to Mapleton and resided in this place until the time of his death. While here he made many friends who sincerely mourn him.

The remains were interred yesterday afternoon at Huntingdon, services being conducted at the home of the deceased by Rev. C. M. Sandt, pastor of the Huntingdon Lutheran church. The ITEM extends sympathy to the bereaved friends.

James Chamberlain.

James Chamberlain, the oldest resident of Warriorsmark, died at his home in that place on Sunday, November 14. He was 86 years of age on the 17th of last March and was esteemed by all who knew him. For fifty-seven years he was proprietor of the hotel in which he died. When twenty years of age he was married to his present wife (a sister of Mrs. Samuel Spangler, of this place), who was then 15 years of age. He was a member of the Lutheran church.

Besides his venerable wife he is survived by these children: Harry and Daniel Chamberlain, of Warriorsmark; Mrs. Mary Keifer, of Altoona; Mrs. William States, of Buckingham, Ill.; Mrs. Daniel Fetterhoof and Mrs. George Fetterhoof, of Spruce Creek; Mrs. Rebecca Keifer, of Birmingham; Mrs. Justice Stahn, of Baltimore, Md., and Mrs. David Funk, of Warriorsmark.

Shot at a Rabbit and Hit a Man.

Thomas Robinson, a well-known colored man of Stone Creek, was arrested and lodged in jail last Thursday afternoon for shooting William Cozzens, a student of telegraphy under George Sharrer in the P. R. R. tower below town. Robinson accused Sharrer with the theft of his dog and proceeded to the tower, armed with a rifle, to demand its return. Mr. Sharrer denied the theft or any knowledge of the dog's whereabouts, whereupon Robinson left in considerable anger, threatening to make it "hot" if the animal was not returned. In a short time a ball from Roinson's rifle crashed through the window of the tower and struck Mr. Cozzens in the elbow of his right arm, fracturing the bone. Sharrer thinks Robinson meant to kill him, but this Tom denies. He alleges that he was trying to shoot a rabbit.—*Globe.*

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve
Cures Piles, Scalds, Burns.

THROWN INTO A RIVER.

The Terrible Experience of Two Young Ladies Near Tyrone.

A special from Birmingham to the Altoona *Tribune* under date of November 15 says:

This afternoon while Misses Bessie and Blanche Kocher, of Huntingdon Furnace, were driving to Tyrone the horse took fright at some sewer pipe which was piled along the road. The excited beast in its plungings backed the buggy over a stone wall into the river ten feet below.

The river was running several feet in depth, because of the recent rains. Into this the horse and the buggy, with its load of human freight, plunged, and things looked very serious for a short time. The young ladies, encumbered as they were with wraps and robes, had a terrible struggle to free themselves from the tangle. Miss Blanche struggled to the shore first, but on reaching terra firma she saw her sister still struggling in the icy water. Without a moment's hesitation she plunged to the rescue and soon succeeded in bringing Miss Bessie to shore.

The ladies were carrying a raised umbrella when the accident occurred. In the mix-up the curved handle of the umbrella caught the lines while the body filled with water and held the horse back when he attempted to escape. He finally became loosed and crossed to the other side.

The buggy was completely demolished. The ladies were shaken up and bruised, while the horse was scratched and scarred. The road at this point is reported to be in a very dangerous condition. It is a part of the much used road between Tyrone and Huntingdon. Its dangerous condition caused the Blair county commissioners to appropriate a considerable sum of money for the purpose of improving it, some time ago, but unfortunately the money has not been applied for the purpose it was intended.

—A little child of J. R. Hays, living near Colquitt, Ga., overturned a pot of boiling water, scalding itself so severely that the skin came off its breast and limbs. The distressed parents sent to Mr. Bush, a merchant of Colquitt, for a remedy, and he promptly forwarded Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The child was suffering intensely, but was relieved by a single application of the Pain Balm. Another application or two made it sound and well. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Williams' Fine Shoes.

You are certain to be pleased with the Shoes you buy here—the prices are right—the quality is riht—the styles are the very latest. Hundreds of people have bought here but unless, but unless I sell you your shoes I have failed in my ambition.

Send a mail order. The attention will be prompt.

Next to Postoffice. } **C. S. WILLIAMS,**
HUNTINGDON, PA.

There's Only One "Best Place"

In every city to buy Bread, Cakes, Candies, Oysters, Ice Cream and Lunch. That place is

FISHER'S,
417 Penn St.,

People who buy at his place have known this all along. People who buy elsewhere find it out after one purchase.

Huntingdon, Pa.

A Complete Line of

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Glassware,
Queensware,
Wood and Willow-ware,
Groceries,
Notions,
Flour and Feed,
Salt,
Boots and Shoes,
and everything usually found in a first-class GENERAL STORE can be found at the old stand of

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Rudyard Kipling

Has written one of his best stories for the 1898 volume of The Youth's Companion. "The Burning of the Sarah Sands" is its title, and it is a stirring tale of heroism in the ranks. Those who subscribe to The Youth's Companion now will receive the paper free for the rest of the year, and The Companion's twelve-color calendar for 1898. The Companion's yearly calendars are recognized as among the richest and most costly examples of this form of art. Illustrated Prospectus of the volume for 1898 and sample copies of the paper sent on application. Address, The Youth's Companion, 207 Columbus ave., Boston, Mass.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY, }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. SEAL

A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of Grain-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. Grain-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. One-quarter the price of coffee. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—LOUISA LINDAMAN, Bethany, Mo., January 8, 1894.

Beauty marred by a bad complexion may be restored with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

CURED HIS CATARRH

Getting Better Very Soon After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My son had catarrh very badly and we could get nothing to do him any good. He was much run down. I decided to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla and after he began taking it he was soon getting better and is now well." Mrs. J. M. W. Hills, Antrim, N. H. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

An Incentive to Early Rising.

A good story is told of the Rev. W. L. Watkinson at Plymouth. Some time ago he was staying with a good lady who was yearning for the good old times and mourning the degeneracy of modern Wesleyan ministers. On being asked for the grounds of her jeremiade she said that the Wesleyan ministers of the earlier part of this century rose early in the morning, and that dear Mr. Wesley was in his study at 4 o'clock in the morning. "It is not to be wondered at," was Mr. Watkinson's dry reply; "were Mrs. Watkinson anything like Mrs. Wesley I would be up at 2 o'clock."—Westminster Gazette.

Much Sweeter Than Sugar.

The newly discovered chemical substance, sugarine, or benzoil-sulfinid, is likely to have an important influence upon commerce in several directions. Unlike saccharine, which never became very popular, sugarine contains none of the obnoxious para acid. It is a chemically pure substance, 600 times as sweet as sugar, and yet obtainable at one-twelfth the cost.

THEY STOP WORK, COST MONEY, GIVE PAIN.

Sprains and Bruises

IT COSTS LITTLE TO CURE THEM RIGHT AWAY WITH

SAINT JACOBS OIL TRY IT

How Lake Steamers Load.

A boat, on reaching the dock, takes her place directly opposite the pockets from which her cargo is to be taken, and the spouts of such pockets as are to be opened are dropped into the hatchways, these being so constructed as to fit the docks, or, more properly speaking, the docks being built with pockets to fit the boats, twelve feet from centre to centre. The hoisting apparatus is made of steel, and is provided with counter-weights to assist in lowering and raising. Several appliances are in use for this purpose, but the same general principle is followed in every case—a small cone wheel on the same shaft with the main gearing—the only difference being in location of the counter-weights and their construction. Some few of the older docks are not provided with the counter-weights, the spouts being raised and lowered by common gearing and main strength. Everything being ready, one of the laborers descends from the top of the dock to the platforms on a level with the door of the pocket and removes the pins, when the ore is released and tranferred to the vessel. This method is sometimes varied by loading the boats directly from the cars through the pockets. The "trimming" of the ore in the hold of the vessel is usually done by hand, but careful manipulation reduces this labor to a minimum.

A manifest is provided, and the ore then begins another stage of its journey, through the great lakes to some Lake Erie port, there to be reloaded into cars for its trip to the furnace.—Engineering Magazine.

Curious Cafe Customs.

In many continental cafes of the cheaper order it is the invariable custom to print the daily menu on the napkin provided for the guest, so that when the latter desires to study the bill of fare he has to raise his serviette from his knee in order to do so. Most people, it is to be presumed, would prefer the ordinary napkin.

But perhaps the most extraordinary custom in connection with restaurant life is that which obtains in a certain little cafe in the suburbs of Paris, where every customer whose bill amounts to 2 frances (1s. 8d) or over that sum is entitled to receive a kiss from the very attractive young lady who acts as cashier to the establishment. So used has the damsel become to the osculatory routine that she goes through it without the slightest reticence, looking upon it purely as a matter of business, and it is reported that the proprietor of the restaurant is more than satisfied with the result of his curious device for attracting patrons.

Another enterprising restaurateur has instituted the practice of making a present of a box of Havana cigars every New Year's Day to those patrons who have been pretty regular in their attendance at his esblishment during the preceding year. The cigars are, so the writer is given to understand, of excellent brands, and naturally "run" to something, but doubtless the long-headed proprietor knows his business very well and considers that it pays him to reward his supporter in this generous manner.—London Tid Bits.

Electricity For Balkiness.

Electricity has not only displaced horses to some extent, but, if reports are true, it may make some that remain more useful to their owners. According to the Inter Ocean, a certain Pennsylvanian owns a very valuable horse which was balky. He had offered $500 to any one who would cure him, but in vain. He then connected a three-volt storage battery with each side of bit and crupper. When the horse braced his feet and refused to move, the button was pressed; the horse jumped, snorted and moved off. Each day for a week he was given the same lesson, and is now his owner's pride. Similar cases have been reported in which a small amount of electricity was considered less cruel than whipping. Just so; and yet the most inhuman torture can result from the ignorant or ill-advised use of electricity for this and similar purposes.—The Epitomist.

For Coughs

or Colds, for Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Throat Troubles or Lung Diseases, you can't beat and you can't better

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Half size bottle, 50c.

THE POSTOFFICE REPORT.

Postmaster-General Gary's Annual Review of the Work.

FAVORS POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

He Argues That They Would Develop Thrift Among the People and Tend to Promote Good Citizenship and the Growth of Patriotism—How to Stop Loss in Carrying Second-Class Matter.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The first annual report of Postmaster-General James A. Gary to the President was made public. Its feature is the strong advocacy of postal savings depositories. Mr. Gary says the time is ripe for the establishment of postal banks, and that the addition of a well-organized system would confer a great boon upon an large number of persons and ultimately be of inestimable benefit to the whole country.

The estimates of the revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, are: Estimated revenues, $92,974, 647.37; estimated expenditures, 1899, $98,922,760; deficiency, $6,048,112.63.

Mr. Gary in his report touches on a great variety of topics. In respect to second-class mail matter carriage he urges the enactment by Congress of some measure to remedy the injustice of the present regulations.

"If this were done," he says, "there would be an end to postal deficits and the service could be enlarged and popularized by a broad extension of free delivery without infringement upon the general resources of the Government, and eventually result in the much desired reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce."

Mr. Gary thinks no method of perfecting the organization of the Postal Service has proved more effective than the consolidation of Postoffices. He regrets that there are legislative restrictions on its development, and recommends the repeal of the five-mile limit consolidation measure in the 1896 Postal Appropriation bill.

Speaking of rural free delivery, Mr. Gary says the system, wherever tried, has been generously appreciated, and that few expenditures have conferred greater benefits, dollar for dollar, than those for this system. The department's experiment in rural free delivery, it is said, have proved a potent factor in attaining what should be a chief aim of government, the granting of the best possible postal facilities to the farming class.

On the subject of postal savings, Mr. Gary says:

"Many millions of dollars undoubtedly are secreted by persons who have little or no confidence in ordinary securities and monetary institutions organized by private citizens.

"It is dead capital," Mr. Gary goes on to say, "but if its owners could be inspired with absolute confidence in the security of an investment it is altogether probable that the bulk of this fund would find its way into the channels of trade and commerce. If the Government undertook this task, the service would undoubtedly be gladly accepted by the people. Their faith in the Government is unbounded.

"The proposition is an accomplished fact in nearly every country in Europe, in the British dependencies of both hemispheres, and even in Hawaii. In Great Britain 7,000,000 depositors have upward of $550,000,000 in savings accumulated during thirty-five years, and in ten years fewer than 10,000 Hawaiian depositors saved nearly $1,000,000. These vast accumulations have been made with the least possible loss to the governments, which guarantee their payment, and with a minimum of cost to the millions of depositors.

"More than a third of the postal savings accounts in European offices are held by minors, and over two-thirds by the most humble callings. It is essentially the bank of this class. Postal savings would not conflict with the savings banks, but would encourage savings rather than accumulations. The conversion of money order offices into savings depositories would soon afford infinitely more facility for receiving interest bearing deposits than the interest paying banks do now."

Mr. Gray finds the most aggressive opponents of the postal bank among the private institutions engaged in somewhat similar enterprises.

Speaking of other countries, the Postmaster-General says nearly every country permits its most popular coin as the minimum amount of deposit, varying from 5 cents in India to $1 in Canada. Maximum deposits vary from $285 in France to $2435 in New Zealand. Deposits over a certain amount are non-interest bearing. In several countries the surplus is by law invested in National bonds. Both deposits and accounts are usually small.

The average commission paid to Postmasters in countries where the postal bank is established is one cent per deposit. Any account may be settled and withdrawn from any depository in the country. The telegraph is coming into use as a means of withdrawal.

MOB LAW IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Three Indians Lynched For the Murder of the Spicer Family.

Alexander Coudot, an Indian half-breed, and Paul Holytrack and Philip Ireland, full-blooded Indians, the first of whom was sentenced to death for the murder of six members of the Spicer family last February, and had just obtained a new trial from the Supreme Court, and the latter two self-confessed accessories in the murders, were taken from the County Jail, at Williamport, in Emmons County, North Dakota, and lynched by a mob. The lynching apparently had been planned carefully, and was carried out without a break in the programme. Williamsport, where the hanging took place, is about forty miles from the railroad.

The crime for which the men were thus executed was the brutal murder of six members of the Spicer family last winter. The bodies of Thomas Spicer, his wife, his daughter, Mrs. Rouse, and her twin children, and of Mrs. Ellen Waldron, his mother-in-law, were found at the Spicer home all horribly mutilated.

Fear that the men would escape punishment for their crime led to the lynching.

Crushed by an Anaconda.

An anaconda escaped in a Philadelphia museum, and before it was recaptured killed a pony and broke several ribs of one of the employes.

Philadelphia's Gas Works Leased.

Despite the protests of many of the people Mayor Warwick, of Philadelphia, signed the ordinance leasing the city's gas works.

BERTHA THOMPSON, CITY PHYSICIAN

A Novel Departure in Official Appointments at Oshkosh, Wis.

Oshkosh, Wis., has a woman as city physician. Bertha V. Thompson, a bright young woman who graduated in 1892 at a Chicago medical college, was appointed to that office recently by Mayor Ideson to succeed Dr. R. N. Nintzel, the regular city physician, who has been suspended from duty

BERTHA V. THOMPSON.

pending an investigation.

Dr. Thompson is the first woman to hold the office of city physician in the State of Wisconsin. She was born in Neenah, Wis., and was a teacher for a few years, and then served as nurse in hospitals before studying medicine. She is the only woman physician in Oshkosh.

PRACTICAL RAILROAD EDUCATION.

The Novel Proposition of An Eastern College Professor.

A novel proposition was made not long ago to the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The B. and O. has a branch running from what is known as Alexandria Junction, near Washington, to Shepherd's on the Potomac River, where a car ferry is operated in connection with the lines leading south from the Capitol. A professor of an Eastern college desired to lease this short stretch of track for the purpose of educating young men in practical railroad work. In his letter he explained that he thought there was a wide field for bright and energetic boys who could be thoroughly well grounded in the practical side of railroading provided they could be educated on a regular line of road. He believed that by the employment of veteran railroad men as teachers, that the boys could profitably spend two or three years working as trainmen, firemen, engineers, switchmen, station agents, and in other capacities required in the railroad service. As this branch of the B. and O. is of considerable value, the receivers were compelled to decline the offer.

MRS. NACK CONFESSES.

Reveals the Shocking Story of the Killing of William Gueldensuppe.

Mrs. Augusta Nack, jointly indicted with Martin Thorn, on trial in Long Island City for the murder of William Gueldensuppe, in a cottage at Woodside, L. I., has made a confession. Emanuel M. Friend, the woman's counsel, was asked about the report.

"It is true," he said. "Mrs. Nack has made a confession."

Her confession agrees in every important point with the story told by John Gotha, the barber, who said that Thorn confessed to him, and on whose information the police were put on Thorn's track. Gotha's testimony is a highly important part of the prosecution's case, and Mrs. Nack's story corroborates it.

The statement made by John Gotha to the police was that Thorn had told him that Mrs. Nack had lured Gueldensuppe to a cottage in Woodside, Long Island, where he shot the bath-rubber while Mrs. Nack waited in the garden until the deed was done; that he afterward cut up the body into sections, and that he and Mrs. Nack together disposed of the pieces.

"DYNAMITE DICK" KILLED.

He Said He Preferred to Die With His Boots On and He Did.

Charles Clifton, alias Dynamite Dick, the notorious outlaw, was killed at the house of Sid Williams, fifteen miles west of Checotah, Indian Territory, by Deputy Marshals. They had been on his trail for three weeks and chased him all over the Cherokee Nation, but his knowledge of the country enabled him to elude them. Clifton refused to surrender and said he preferred to die with his boots on.

Clifton had been the terror of the Indian country for several years, being the head of one of the boldest outlaw gangs that operated in that wild country. He got the name of Dynamite Dick because he used to bore holes in his cartridges and fill them with dynamite, which would explode with deadly effect after striking a solid substance. He was implicated in numerous bank and express robberies.

MASSACRE OF SIKHS.

Thirty-Five Soldiers and an Officer Killed by Insurgent Indians.

The report that a native officer and thirty-five Sikhs belonging to the British Kurram column had been intercepted by tribesmen in a ravine in India and slaughtered is officially confirmed.

It appears that they were assisting in a reconnoissance up the Kurmana River. Taking a short cut down hill, they came to a ravine where the grass of the jungle was burning. The flames spread so rapidly as to completely cut off their retreat, and the tribesmen, seeing their predicament, swarmed on the higher ground, hurled down rocks upon them and closed round the men until the whole thirty-six were shot or cut down.

The Sikhs fought heroically until the very last, their officer killing two of the rebel chiefs with his own hands before he fell.

Oklahoma Stage Robbed.

The mail stage running between Cheyenne, Oklahoma, and Canadian was held up by highwaymen, who rifled the mail pouches and secured about $400 in money and valuables. James Wilson, the stage driver, has been arrested for supposed complicity in the robbery.

MRS. NACK CONFESSES.

Woman Accomplice Tells in Court How Thorn Murdered Gueldensuppe.

A JUROR'S ILLNESS STOPS TRIAL.

Crowds Besiege the Queens County Court House to Hear the Story of the Horrible Deed—To Save Her Own Life Mrs. Nack Betrays Her Partner in Crime—Turns State's Evidence.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—Goaded by terror and remorse, Mrs. Augusta Nack went upon the witness stand in the Queens County County Court House at Long Island City and confessed that she and Martin Thorn together had plotted the death of William Gueldensuppe, the Turkish bath attendant, who disappeared on June 24 last; that she lured him to the place fixed upon for his assassination and there waited until the deed was done; that, with her accomplice, who had dismembered the body, she helped to dispose of the dreadful evidence of the crime.

It was an intensely dramatic recital—begun in calmness, and ending in frenzy. Step by step the wretched woman told of the proposition made by Thorn that Gueldensuppe should be slain, of her horror-stricken rejection, of the constant persuasion and her final yielding, and the preparations for accomplishment and concealment. As she went on, Mrs. Nack raised her voice, until at last her phlegmatic, imperturbable nature could stand it no longer, and she almost shrieked, "I am glad this day has come. I am here before the people and before my God. I free my conscience."

Her face became contorted, and down her cheeks rolled scalding tears. Sobs convulsed her, and for a moment she could not speak. Then, looking up, she continued: "No matter what comes of this; no matter what hangs over my head. I don't care what happens to me; they can hang, they can kill. I tell all."

Martin Thorn, the prisoner at the bar, was sitting sphynx-like when Mrs. Nack entered the court room. His usually pale face became paler still as she advanced to the witness stand, but the only other sign of emotion he showed was a convulsive movement of the throat and a moistening of the thin lips. He seemed to be making a desperate effort to attract Mrs. Nack's attention, but her eyes never once looked into his. Showily dressed in silk, and with a fichu of lace about her throat, she took her place in the witness chair, and began the story of her life from the time of her marriage in Germany up to her meeting with Gueldensuppe, and later with Thorn in this country and the awful events that followed.

The woman was on the stand about four hours. The other witnesses of the day were mostly men who knew Gueldensuppe and who had identified the parts of the body. The owner of the house at Woodside testified to renting the house to Thorn under the name of F. Braun, and said that Thorn introduced Mrs. Nack as Mrs. Braun. He identified Thorn and Mrs. Nack in court.

Mrs. Nack's confession necessitated a radical change in the lines of Thorn's defense. William F. Howe, his counsel, began by denying that Gueldensuppe had been killed or that there was any conclusive evidence on the subject. Upon hearing Mrs. Nack's story he abandoned this theory. He had a long, earnest consultation with Thorn, who gave an entirely new version of the affair, insisting that the woman had killed Gueldensuppe with her own hand and began to hack him to pieces before life was extinct.

Thorn's trial was adjourned late in the afternoon on account of the sudden illness of Magnus Larsen, one of the jurors. He was found to be suffering from appendicitis, and after an operation had been performed it was decided to discharge the jury and begin the trial over again. All the work thus far accomplished went for naught, and it was decided that a new jury would have to be selected. Judge Smith set Monday, November 22, for the new trial.

BISHOP FITZGERALD CHOSEN.

Ocean Grove Association Elects Him President to Succeed Dr. Stokes.

The annual meeting of the Ocean Grove (N. J.) Camp Meeting Association has just been held in Ocean Grove. Almost the first business was to choose a new President to succeed the late Dr. Elwood H. Stokes, Bishop James N. FitzGerald being unanimously elected.

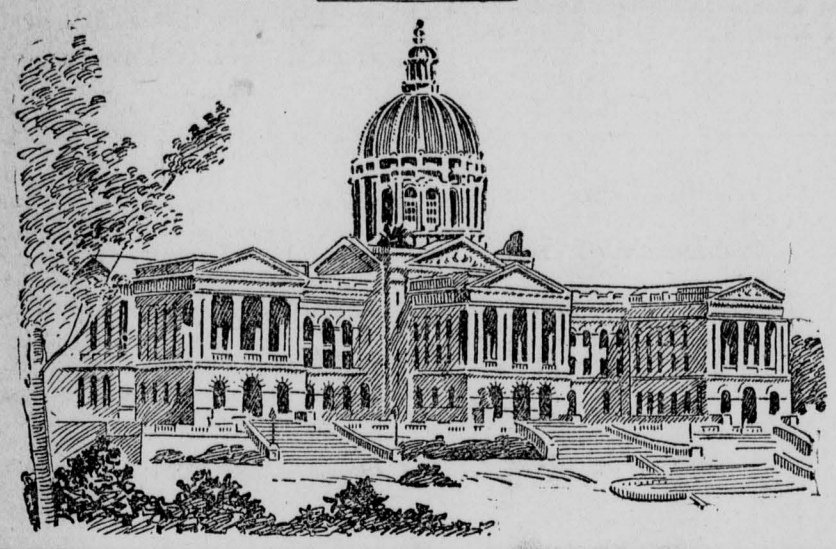
BISHOP JAMES N. FITZGERALD.

(Distinguished Dignitary of the Methodist Church Elected President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association.)

Bishop FitzGerald was spending the summer in Ocean Grove when Dr. Stokes died, and preached an eloquent funeral sermon, referring in glowing terms to the record of the deceased. The Bishop was then requested to temporarily assume the duties of the President, and, until the close of the summer season, presided at all public services in the Ocean Grove Auditorium.

Bishop FitzGerald is sixty years old. He was a lawyer in early life. In 1861, when a great revival occurred in the Central Methodist Church, in Newark, he was converted. The law was abandoned, and he became an itinerant preacher. In 1881 he was elected Recording Secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society, and his duties assigned him to work in New York. For seven years he held this position, and in 1888 was chosen general superintendent. His career as a Bishop has been marked by much ability. In February, 1890 Bishop FitzGerald was appointed by his colleagues to be President of the Epworth League, in which capacity he served for more than six years.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW STATE CAPITOL BUILDING.



PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW CAPITOL.

An Imposing Group of Building to Be Erected in Harrisburg.

The new Pennsylvania State Capitol, as designed by Henry Ives Cobb, of Chicago, will be an imposing group of buildings, so arranged that from every point of view the same impression of simple and dignified massiveness will be given. The central dome will be placed at the intersection of State and Capitol streets so that four different vistas will open toward it. The legislative halls will be in the central building, and on either side, connected by wings, will be two departmental buildings. The appropriation of $550,000 is not large enough to permit the erection of the whole structure at once, but it is thought that the legislative halls and enough committee-rooms for pressing needs can be put up with that sum, and in all probability completed within a year from the 1st of January. The dome and departmental building can then be erected later. It is proposed by the architect that the exterior of the building shall be constructed of Pennsylvania granite or marble, the framework of steel and the interior walls and partitions of brick and hollow tile. The legislative building is to be 100 feet high to the base of the dome and the dome ninety-six feet higher. The entrance to the capitol will be from West State street. A wide corridor leads to the rotunda, where elevators run to the floor above, on which are the legislative chambers. The Senate will have the western end of the building and the House the eastern end. Each hall will receive light from three sides. Each is to have a gallery, above which is a large space for caucus and other rooms.

KELLEY PLEADS GUILTY OF MURDER.

Asks Not to Be Hanged Until His Contract With the Devil Expires.

At Dover, N. H., Joseph E. Kelley retracted his plea of not guilty to the charge of murdering Cashier Stickney, of the Great Falls National Bank, and pleaded guilty. In addressing the court Kelley said:

"This question of retracting my plea all remains with your Honor. If you will fix the date of my execution on January 16, 1899, then, your Honor, I retract my plea and plead guilty to the charge of murder."

Kelley will be twenty-five years old on January 15, 1899, and it has been his repeated desire for months that he should not be hanged until after his twenty-fifth birthday, for then his contract with the devil will expire, he says, and he will go to heaven.

Kelley's plea was accepted and the jury was discharged.

Kelley was pronounced guilty of murder in the second degree by Chief-Justice Mason, and sentenced to serve a term of thirty years in State prison at Concord.

DROPPED DEAD THROUGH GRIEF.

Father of Swindler Lascelles's Bride Dies Because of Shame.

Alexander Pelky, the father of the wife of Sidney Lascelles, the bogus Lord Beresford, dropped dead at Fitzgerald, Ga., his death being hastened by a keen sense of the disgrace of his daughter.

Beresford was released from the penitentiary a few months ago and cut a wide swath in Fitzgerald. In spite of the fact that he had been divorced, he captured the heart of Miss Clara Pelky, whose father denounced him as an adventurer and refused his sanction to the marriage.

They defied him, had the ceremony performed and took a wedding trip. They returned for a few days and disappeared again. An investigation of Lascelles's affairs showed that he had swindled many business houses.

The father of his wife never recovered from the shock, and has gradually declined in health until his death, which the physicians say was induced by excessive grief. He leaves property valued at $50,000. As Mrs. Lascelles is his only child, she will doubtless inherit it.

Charles Page Bryan Minister to China.

The President has appointed Charles Page Bryan, of Illinois, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China. Mr. Bryan is a young man. He has been prominent in Washington and Chicago, and his experience in public affairs has been confined to a term in the Illinois Legislature, where he was noted for his efforts in behalf of civil service reform.

The Princeton Inn Affair.

The Presbytery of New Brunswick. N. J., accepted the withdrawal of Profesor Shields, of Princeton University, who signed the application for a liquor license for Princeton Inn. A resolution was adopted calling the attention of Presbyterians to the rule of the church respecting the liquor traffic.

Yellow Fever Subsiding.

The South is beginning to free itself from yellow fever. Many cities are inviting refugees to return. The quarantine restrictions in North Alabama have been removed. New Orleans has raised the quarantine against all points, but will exact health certificates of passengers from infected cities.

Politician Commits Suicide.

A. Gilliam, manager of the Jones-Nixon Publishing Company, of St. Louis, Mo., and Democratic candidate for State Senator at the last election, shot and killed himself. No reason is known for the deed, except that an injury received recently by Mr. Gilliam in a bicycle accident may have affected his mind.

REV. DR. HEPWORTH'S MISSION.

Has Gone to Asia Minor to Investigate the Armenian Troubles.

On the invitation of the Sultan of Turkey, the New York Herald has sent "an independent, fearless and intelligent commissioner to investigate the condition of the Christian subjects of the Ottoman Empire, and the truth or falsity of the reports of Armenian massacres, with which the world has been flooded."

REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH.

The Herald's selection for this work is the Rev. George H. Hepworth, "whose character as a Christian clergyman, and whose sermons, as published every Sunday in the Herald for years, gives assurance of full sympathy with his co-religionists in all demands for religious freedom, while his experience as an observer, writer and trained journalist, will assure a rigid execution of his mission. Dr. Hepworth has an assistant thoroughly familiar with the country and the Sultan's people, and is accompanied by the Sultan's Secretaries. He is also escorted by cavalry to protect him from the roving bands of brigands that infest the country."

MOB SURROUNDED A COURT HOUSE.

Only the Glittering Bayonets as the Soldiers Charged Dispersed It.

The timely arrival of troops at Carrollton, Pickens County, Ala., at daylight thwarted the efforts of a mob to lynch Bud Beard, colored, on trial there for assaulting a seven-year-old white child.

The lynchers were just preparing to close in on the Court House, where the Sheriff and a dozen deputies had stood guard over the prisoner all night, fearing that if an attempt was made to take him back to jail the mob would get him, when the Warrior Guards, of Tuscaloosa, drove up in four wagons and dispersed the throng.

Excitement was intense and the mob refused to move until they saw the glittering bayonets about to be turned upon them. The soldiers then surrounded the court house, allowing none but officers of the court and others interested to pass the lines. Court was reconvened at 9 o'clock a. m. and the trial was proceeded with. By noon it was over and Beard had been sentenced by Judge Pratt to hang on December 10.

LOCOMOTIVE KILLS THIRTY.

An Entire Wedding Party Ground to Pieces by an Express Train.

A terrible accident has occurred near Bielostok, Russian Poland, resulting in the death of thirty persons.

A wedding party of that number was returning from the church to the home of the bride. All were in one wagon, a huge vehicle, drawn by eight horses. The road along which they drove crosses the railway track on the level, and the driver, either through carelessness or ignorance of the train schedule, pushed his swiftly moving horses upon the crossing just as the express was coming up.

The locomotive struck the vehicle squarely, killing many members of the party outright and mangling others so that they soon expired in frightful agony. Not a member of the party escaped.

Greek Invaders Badly Beaten.

Some Greek bands which crossed the Thessalian frontier, between Diskat and Domenik, have been repulsed by the Turks, who killed many of the invaders and captured a large number of prisoners. The Turks also seized 150 rifles and 170,000 cartridges belonging to the Greeks.

Klondike Corner in Food.

A miner from Klondike says that the food supply at Dawson city is cornered by a few men who bought up everything in sight last summer and are holding it for fancy prices. The food supply is insufficient at best and this corner only adds to the inevitable suffering.

New Sealing Conference.

Conferences with a view to settling the questions at issue between the United States and Canada were begun between Premier Laurier and Secretary Sherman at the State Department; President McKinley gave a dinner in honor of the Canadian visitors.

CYCLING NOTES.

"Jimmy" Michael has earned $25,000 on his bicycle this year.

The League of American Wheelmen has a membership of more than 100,000 and is now by far the largest association of its kind in the world.

A new 200-mile road record for the State of Massachusetts has been established by R. C. Bell, who made the distance in fourteen hours and ten minutes.

Reading, Penn., claims the honor of constructing a bicycle for the future Emperor of Japan, Prince Yoshihito, who is a young man of about nineteen years of age.

J. Platt-Betts, the English rider, now in Australia, has reduced the one mile Australian record from one minute forty-eight seconds to one minute 47 2-5 seconds.

The Czarina of Russia is taking lessons on the bicycle at Darmstadt, and practises daily in the private school grounds. The Czar is already an experienced cyclist.

The Parisians have taken to the wheel as no other people in the world. They utilize it for all sarts of purposes, and everybody rides, from the soldier to the artists' girl models.

Among the latest novelties in Paris are handle-bars covered with pigskin and bound with silver-gilt. Attached is a pigskin bag in the side of which is inserted a small watch.

Cycling among the aristocracy of England has come to stay, says the London correspondent of Bearings, for since the example was set by Albert Edward himself, all of the nobility have hastened to get a wheel.

Several of the new chainless bicycles have been delivered to purchasers and one prominent wheelman rode one nearly thirty miles over New Jersey turnpikes. He expressed himself satisfied with the running qualities of the new machine.

One of the objections to a brake of the ordinary type is that it is rather difficult to deal with in case one uses an adjustable handle-bar. The adjustable handle-bar has come into general use, and is found to be entirely free from the objections that were alleged against it when it was first brought into vogue.

After many experiments a really interesting and practical game to be played by men and women mounted on bicycles has been evolved. It is called "Royal," and meets with great favor at all cycling centers. The game requires two teams of nine riders each, two coachers, two judges, a timekeeper, a scorekeeper and referee.

Next year the chainless bicycle will probably come into general use. Already one great bicycle company is manufacturing them and others will no doubt follow. They will look queer enough after the chain wheels have been so long in use. They are said to make better time and to be less likely to get out of order and dirty than ordinary wheels.

The Field Club, of Ridgewood, N. J., recognizing the hold the wheel has upon the community, has determined upon adding a bicycle course to its ball grounds. It will be either one-third or one-quarter of a mile long. The Field Club has been a baseball organization, but it is believed that those who care little for the national game will come to the wheel contests.

To shew how cheap wheels may now be bought a Washington dealer stated that he was offered a lot of second-grade wheels, from a reputable house, with a good guarantee behind, at $14 each, designed to sell at $25 or $30 each. If the manufacturer can afford to assemble the parts of the wheel together, pay for the cost of material and the cost of labor, and sell at $14 with a profit, how much more profit can there be in wheels which sell at much higher figures?

THE LABOR WORLD.

Our railroads employ 827,000 men.

Russia employs 44,000 coal miners.

Sioux City (Iowa) unionists are boycotting a theatre.

The National Free Labor Association of England has 182,000 members, opponents of trade unions.

The Pullman Company has 9000 men on its payroll. Of these, 4000 are employed at Pullman, Chicago.

The twenty-first annual session of the General Assembly of Knights of Labor has just been held in Louisville, Ky.

It is said that 55,000 persons will directly and indirectly draw pay from the first city administration of Greater New York.

It is estimated that as many as 60,000 farmers and others in France make their living by the manufacture of Roquefort cheese.

In order to cater to the bibulous tastes of the three million odd Greater New Yorkers an army of some 20,000 bartenders will be kept employed.

The Supreme Court of Arkansas rendered a decision holding invalid the contracts between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the railroads.

Governor Mount, of Indiana, has asked the State Labor Commission to investigate the importation of colored laborers from Kentucky to take the place of striking miners at Washington, Ind.

Many of the barbers of Ohio are agitating the passage of a bill by the Legislature compelling barbers to serve an apprenticeship of two years. The bill is designed to close up cheap barber shops.

The London Board of Trade Journal gives the number of women and girls in the textile trades in England as follows: Cotton trade, 58,480; woolen and worsted trade, 16,870, and the silk trade, 1760, making a total of 77,110.

The Erie Railroad has adopted the Brown system of discipline. Disloyalty, intemperance, dishonesty, gross carelessness or serious offenses of like nature will be punished by suspension or dismissal, but in ordinary cases a demerit record will be kept.

"Where the American engineering excels the British," says John Burns, M. P., "is not because of the shortcomings of the British mechanics, but because of the wooden-headed and often pig-headed character of the employers, managers and foremen."

Chicago labor organizations protested against the appearance of the Marine Band at the horse show in that city, and appealed to Mayor Harrison to use his influence to prevent the appearance of the band, on the ground that it deprived union men of employment.

The various societies connected with shop assistants, of which there are 750,000 in England, have been augmented by the establishment of the National Association of Grocers' Assistants. The wages of this class are low, averaging about four pence per hour, and they work from eighty to 100 hours a week.

The report that coolie labor will be placed in the Northern Illinois coal fields to take the place of the strikers is condemned by the United Mine Workers of Illinois, and an appeal will be made to Governor Tanner to keep the Chinamen out of the State. It is said that bloodshed will surely follow should they be employed in the mines.

The World's Telegraphic System.

Barely more than forty years have elapsed since America gave to the world the unique invention of the telegraph, and yet to-day, according to the latest figures which can be obtained, the world's telegraphic system embraces in its wide and complicated area not less than 4,908,823 miles of wire.

This enormous aggregate is distributed among the great divisions of the earth as follows: Europe, 1,764,790 miles; Asia, 310,685 miles; Africa, 99,419 miles; Australia, 217,479 miles, and America, 2,516,548 miles. From these figures it appears that more than fifty per cent. of the world's mileage of telegraph wire is on this side of the Atlantic, but in view of the fact that the invention itself is of American origin, this is just as it should be. But the fact that America outstrips the balance of the world in the extent of its telegraph mileage is not so much a tribute to its own invention as it is to the extraordinary rate of progress which has taken place in the Western Hemisphere during the past fifty years. Taking the figures as they apply to the entire world, what higher tribute could be offered to the genius of Professor Samuel F. B. Morse, the renowned inventor of the telegraph?—Atlanta Constitution.

Artificial Teeth.

The use of artificial teeth is of ancient origin. Two curious specimens of artificial teeth from the Etruscan tombs, dating from four or five centuries before the Christian era, may be seen in the museum of Corneto, on the coast of Italy, in the mouths of two young girls. On the jaw of one may still be seen two incisors fixed to their neighbors by small gold rings, while in the other, the rings remain, but the artificial teeth have fallen out. The teeth, carefully cut, had evidently been taken from the mouth of some large animal.

Games of Ancient Origin.

Most people are well aware that the popular Canadian game of lacrosse originated, goodness knows how, many centuries ago among the North American Indians. When you come to look into it, it is quite astonishing how many games were originally invented and are to-day practiced by peoples we are accustomed to think of as savages. Wallace tells us how in Borneo, one wet day, he thought to amuse his Dyak boys by showing them a cat's-cradle. But he found that they not only knew it, but knew more intricate figures than he. The Maoris of New Zealand actually have a sort of pictorial history in cat's-cradle figures of twisted fiber. The Sandwich Islanders play a kind of draughts; the South Sea peoples nearly all are adepts at kite-flying. Polo comes from Persia, and is played magnificently by wild hill tribes from northern India. Backgammon and parchesi are both eastern games, flat tamarind seeds being used as "lots" in the latter.—Harper's Round Table.

Remembered by the Man She Jilted.

A representative of Mrs. William Amsbury has just returned to Osceola, Mo., from Denver, where he went to inquire about a legacy.

Many years ago Mrs. Amsbury was engaged to be married to a man named Smith, but owing to a quarrel she married Amsbury the day before the wedding with Smith was to take place. All parties were then residents of Jefferson City. Mr. Smith at once left for the silver mining camps of Colorado, and Amsbury is now a laborer in the Osceola lime works. Fortune smiled upon Smith, but he never married. A few days ago he died, and by the terms of his will his former sweetheart inherits half the estate, mostly in mining stocks, and variously estimated at from $20,000 to $40,000.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

IDEAL GRANDMOTHERS.

Women Who Know the Laws of Nature and Obey Them May Live to Green Old Age.

Mrs. Pinkham Says When We Violate Nature's Laws Our Punishment Is Pain---If We Continue to Neglect the Warning We Die.

Providence has allotted us each at least seventy years in which to fulfill our mission in life, and it is generally our own fault if we die prematurely.

Nervous exhaustion invites disease. This statement is the positive truth.

When everything becomes a burden and you cannot walk a few blocks without excessive fatigue, and you break out into perspirations easily, and your face flushes, and you grow excited and shaky at the least provocation, and you cannot bear to be crossed in anything, you are in danger; your nerves have given out; you need building up at once! To build up woman's nervous system and restore woman's health, we know of no better or more inspiring medicine than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Your ailment taken in time can be thrown off, if neglected it will run on into great suffering and pain.

Here is an illustration. MRS. LUCY GOODWIN, Holly, W. Va., says:

"I suffered with nervous prostration, faintness, all-gone feeling and palpitation of the heart. I could not stand but a few moments at a time without having that terrible bearing-down sensation.

"When I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I only weighed 108 pounds, and could not sit up half a day; before, however, I had used a whole bottle, I was able to be about. I took in all about three bottles of the Compound, and am entirely cured; now I weigh 131 pounds and feel like a new woman, stronger and better than ever in my life."

So it transpires that because of the virtues of Mrs. Pinkham's wonderful Compound, even a very sick woman can be cured and live to a green old age.

R R R
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.
CURES AND PREVENTS
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SAPOLIO

The Progress of Woman in This Country.

From the New York Sun.

An interesting contribution to the November number of the *North American Review* is the article on "Woman's Political Evolution," by MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER, President of the Woman's Republican Association of the United States. The subject is discussed from more points of view than would be indicated by the title. Mrs. Foster demonstrates the recent development of her sex by directing attention to the industrial and educational, as well as the political, status of women in our republic at the present time.

It is true enough, as Mrs. Foster says, that we now encounter women almost everywhere in the industrial world. The cook, the washerwoman, the seamstress, the dressmaker, the milliner and the teacher have been joined by factory operatives, clerks, shopgirls, stenographers, typewriters and members of the liberal profes sions It is no longer true that the breadwinners are almost exclusively men, and that women are sheltered keepers of the home. In the higher grades of labor there are, at the present time, millions of women who go to their daily toil at the sound of the bell, the shriek of the whistle and the stroke of the clock with the same regularity evinced by men, and urged by the same irresistible necessity. Labor statistics indicate that a large proportion of the wage-earning women of the country not only support themselves, but also are the mainstay of dependent families. The transformed industrial condition of women to-day is the outcome of those progressive forces in obedience to which the factory has superseded the loom and the spinning wheel, and in consequence of which the creamery and the cheese factory have made unprofitable the work formerly performed by women on the farm. To a large and increasing extent, the work performed by women is identical with that done by men; it follows that the intellectual and moral discipline of labor is shared by the two sexes.

Next to the modification of woman's industrial condition, we are invited to consider her improved opportunities of education. Girls now attend school more months in the year and more years than their mothers did; the number of girl graduates from our high schools is larger than the number of boy graduates; and the proportion of feminine students in our colleges and universities is continually augmented. Thousands of cultivated women now annually depart from academical institutions to take up the work of life in the schoolroom, the office, the warehouse and the shop, as well as in the home.

As to the political evolution of her sex, Mrs. Foster undertakes to refute the notion that women do not, as yet, constitute a positive force in American politics. She maintains that the theory is controverted by the fact that in all the Northern States, and, to some extent in the Southern, women are acknowledged by political leaders to have been an effective and, at times, a controlling element in many local political contests, if not also in late national elections. We are reminded that in the four states of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho women possess the same franchise as is enjoyed by men, and are equally eligible to all offices in the gift of the people. In the state of Kansas, women vote at municipal elections; in Iowa, taxpaying women vote on questions involving the expenditure of public moneys; in Illinois, women vote for trustees of the State University; and in more than half the states they vote on questions affecting the public schools.

Thus, while the prevailing impression is that women are deprived of the ballot, the fact is that women do vote on many questions and in many places. With regard to the wisdom evinced by women in those cases where they have been invested with the full franchise, it is pointed out that the women of Colorado were largely instrumental in redeeming that state from Populism in 1894, and that a larger proportion of women than of men in the same Commonwealth were loyal to the party of sound money in the heated political contest of 1896. In view of this fact, Mrs. Foster submits that the present political influence of women cannot be justly accused of being less intelligent than that of men.

To those who shiver at the new order of things, when thus distinctly set forth, Mrs. Foster would say: Be not alarmed; the order is not so very new, after all. The change has been gradual and natural. No man, she thinks, who commands respect, would go back to the old order; he would not close the schools to girls; he would not set them to spinning and weaving. On the contrary, he must rejoice in every step by which they have approached the industrial, educational and political vantage ground which ought to be the common inheritance of all human beings.

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It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has Lame Back and Weak Kidneys, Malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to the Liver and Kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

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[Estate of John Latherow, late of Shirleysburg Borough, Deceased.]

Letters of administration having been granted on the estate of the above decedent to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make prompt payment. JAMES LATHEROW,
Oct. 21, 1897. Three Springs, Pa.
10-27-6t.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Benjamin Shope, deceased.]

Letters testamentary having been granted on the estate of the above decedent to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make prompt payment. AMANDA B. SHOPE,
Nov. 2, 1897. Saltillo, Pa.

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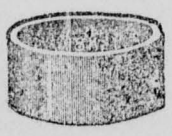

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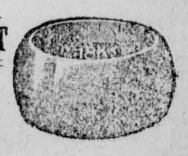

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